The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1873. NUMBER 169.

ASSURANCE.

London Assurance Corporation

LONDON.

Local Committee.

J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Foster & Thomson.
GORDON NORRIE, of Boorman, Johnston & Co.
CHARLES M. FRY, No. 89 Wall-st.
HOWARD POTTER, of Brown Bros. & Co.
GOOLD H. REDMOND, of Dennistoun & Co.

Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - $5,064,000

GEO. C. CLARKE, Agent,
3 and 4 Bryan Block.

Insurance effected on Business Buildings, Merchandise, Provisions, Dwellings and their contents.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

COLLINS & HUNT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Shirts to Order,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
128 Dearborn-st.,
North of Madison-st.

Removal.

J. M. ADSIT, Banker,
HAS REMOVED TO
86 WASHINGTON-ST.,
Between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

WEDDING GARMENTS.

Wedding Outfits
A SPECIALTY.
10 PER CENT DISCOUNT
On all garments ordered of us during the present month.
Shirts to measure, EXTRA durable and perfect in fit.

ELY,
IMPORTING TAILOR,
657 Wabash-av.

PRINTING.

PHŒNIX JOB PRINTING CO.
51 & 53 South Canal-st.
BOOK, JOB & RAILROAD
PRINTING.
New and increased facilities for doing FIRST-CLASS WORK promptly and at reasonable prices.
The business will hereafter be conducted, as before, by the OLD PROPRIETORS, at the Old Stand. Orders solicited.
M. CULLATON,
Sec'y and Manager.

FURNITURE.

DO NOT FORGET
To attend our great AUCTION SALE of
FURNITURE
Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock, at 220 Wabash-av.
WEBER FURNITURE COMPANY.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 MONROE-ST.

FUR BUYERS, ATTENTION.
On Thursday next, Feb. 6, we will sell, on sealed bids, to highest bidder, 500 Northern Mink Skins and a lot of Rough Furs. Terms of sale, net cash.
GEO. P. BRAUN & CO.,
Commission Merchants, 71 West Lake-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of W. B. Asten & Co., New York, and Hart, Asten & Co., Chicago, Ill., is this day dissolved by limitation, Joseph B. Hart retiring. All outstanding accounts of the said firms will be settled by the new firms as below.
WILLIAM B. ASTEN.
JOSEPH B. HART.
Chicago, Jan. 31, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a new copartnership under the same firm names as before, viz.: W. B. Asten & Co., New York, and Hart, Asten & Co., Chicago, Ill., and will continue the bag business at 35 Pearl-st., corner Whitehall, New York, and at 179 South Water-st., corner LaSalle, Chicago, Ill., as heretofore.
WM. B. ASTEN.
LUCIUS BRADLEY.
GEORGE W. HART.
CHARLES W. KURTZ.
Chicago, Feb. 1, 1873.

TO RENT.

TO LET.
First-class 4-story and basement Store on Clark, between Madison and Monroe-sts. A party who will take the whole building preferred. Will finish it to suit tenant.
MEAD & COE,
No. 72 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wholesale and Retail, Masks.
Best and finest assortment in the West at
SCHWEITZER & BEER'S,
154 State-st., near Monroe.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WASHINGTON.

Startling Revelations of Election Frauds in Louisiana.

How the Kellogg Party Voted Dead Men and Stuffed Ballot Boxes.

Proposed United States Intervention Between Spain and Cuba.

Further Details of the Caldwell and Credit Mobilier Investigations.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INTERVENTION BETWEEN SPAIN AND CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The joint resolution introduced to-day by General Banks, recommending the President to open communication with the foreign Governments of America and Europe, with a view of devising the most efficient means for the protection of non-combatants, to enforce the rules of civil war, to enforce emancipation, and to insure more peaceable relations between Cuba and the Spanish Government, will come up to-morrow for consideration in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which it was referred. It is now well understood by our Government that Great Britain, the North German Empire, and other enlightened nations of Europe, as well as some of the South American Republics, would be glad to join in submitting to Spain some proposition that would tend to bring the sanguinary contest in Cuba to a close, if the United States would take the initiative. The purpose of General Bank's resolution is to give foreign Governments the opportunity to unite with us in this matter.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

A petition was presented in the House, to-day, by the Hon. A. C. Horner, from what is known as the "Germantown Colony" of soldiers and sailors, asking that the following be added as an amendment to the Holman bill granting homesteads to soldiers, sailors, and marines, who served honorably in the war for the suppression of the rebellion:

That any soldier, sailor, marine, officer, or heir, coming within the provisions of this act, may, as well by agent as in person, enter upon the said homestead, by filing a declaratory statement as in pre-emption cases, provided that the said soldier, sailor, marine, officer, or heir shall, within the time prescribed, make settlement and improvements on the same in person or by agent, giving the power of attorney to an adjoining settler, provided he has been a soldier, sailor, marine, or officer; and further, that any body of soldiers, sailors, marines, officers, or heirs, who shall organize in a company, can give the power of attorney to any member who shall be an actual settler; and further, that no soldier, sailor, marine, officer, or heir coming within the provisions of this act shall sell or dispose of in any manner his claim, until the expiration of the time which the act requires the said claimant to occupy and improve it.

The bill is now before the Senate, where it will doubtless be amended in some particulars, and the idea is to have it still further amended by the insertion of the above when it comes back to the House. To make the measure of any practical use to the majority of the soldiers and sailors, for whose benefit it is intended, some such provision as the above is necessary.

TICE WHISKEY METERS.

The Committee on Ways and Means considered to-day the proposition to refund the money paid by the distillers for the Tice meters, when it was ordered by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be attached to the different distilleries in the United States. They decided to report against the measure.

INGALLS IN HOTWATER.

There appears to be no end to the troubles that come to the Kansas Senators. It seems that Ingalls, the Senator elected over Pomeroy, belongs to the same class of corruptionists, and it is openly said here that it is doubtful whether he will get his seat in the Senate. It appears from the testimony by the Judiciary Committee of the House, in the case of Judge Delahay, of Kansas, that Ingalls bribed, or attempted to bribe, a United States Judge. Ingalls himself swears that he offered the son-in-law of Judge Delany $500 to open Court at an earlier hour in the morning than usual, and make a decree in bankruptcy in favor of a client. The Court was opened and the decree made as agreed, and Ingalls gave a draft on his client in New York to pay the bribe. The draft was protested and returned, and a suit was threatened to enforce its collection. He claims that the draft was given for unlawful purposes, and in this way defeated its collection.

Under the usage which prevails between the two Houses of Congress, the Judiciary Committee of the House can transmit this testimony to the Senate for its information, or the Senate can call for the same by resolution.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Senate, to-day, without any preparation, was notified that the "Sherman bill" to resume specie payment was precipitated upon it. In consequence, the only Senators who were prepared to take part in the discussion were those belonging to the Senate Finance Committee. It is the general impression that the bill will pass, although with what amendment cannot as yet be anticipated. But few Senators appear to be ready to either criticise or debate upon the bill. The main speech to-day, and which attracted the most attention, was that of Senator Buckalew. His remarks were strongly in the interest of the banks, and looked towards securing to these institutions an interest on their reserves. It is expected that the debate on the bill will run for several days yet.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY.

By a vote of 33 to 31, the Senate to-day laid on the table the Australian Steamship Subsidy bill. The scenes in the body while the vote was in progress were particularly animated, and at least on three different occasions the vote was a tie. Nye, the special champion of the measure, kept the vote from being declared until all the missing recruits had been drummed up. The result, however, was finally against him, and the vote is regarded as settling all the subsidy schemes for the present session.

THE CALDWELL INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections have at last succeeded in getting possession of a portion of the bank books of Scott & Co., who were the bankers of Caldwell and Smith at the time of the bribery at Topeka. The single book examined shows that during the canvass $42,000 were drawn on the checks of Caldwell & Smith from Scott & Co., and that $10,000 additional were obtained by Caldwell by check on Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia. Most of this money was drawn just previous to the Senatorial election. In addition to this, it is already shown that $36,000 have been found outside of the bank books, and form a part of the money used to buy the Legislature. The whole amount known to have been expended by Caldwell thus far developed by the investigation is about $88,000.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The Treasury Department opposes the amendment to the Revenue bill now pending before the Committee of Ways and Means, which allows farmers and retail dealers to sell 100 pounds of tobacco without taking out a license. This opposition is based upon the ground that it will cut off at least $3,000,000 now collected from this source by the National Revenue Bureau.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The sessions of the Wilson Committee are drawing to a close, and it is probable that by the time the testimony is closed the report will be ready for presentation to the House, as the members have kept themselves thoroughly informed from day to day of the importance of the testimony, and the bearing of the information furnished by one witness on that of another. The testimony is printed from day to day, and thus it is before each member of the Committee. The Chairman, Judge Wilson, left for the North to-night, and will take testimony and examine books in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. In the former city the records of the Courts, where the Credit Mobilier trials occurred, will be examined, and all the books in the New York and Boston offices of the Union Pacific Road will be gone over. While the Chairman is absent Mr. Alley will be examined, and also General Dodge, if he arrives from Texas in time.

Mr. Spence, formerly the Chief Clerk and Assistant Treasurer in the Boston office of the Union Pacific Railroad, was examined again to-day, after his return from Boston. He merely by additional testimony verified certain statements in his previous testimony, showing original memoranda. C. S. Bushnell, a voluntary witness, followed. There were several important points elicited by his examination, the most important, probably, being his reference to General Dix. It seems that this gentleman received a gift of $50,000 in the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad, when he was elected President, on the principle that the Company placed the stock where it would do most good. It was desirable to have the good name of General Dix enlisted favorably in the enterprise. He received $8,000 or $10,000 a year as President of the Company, although Durant and Bushnell did all the work, or most of it. This salary he received a year or so after he became Minister to France. While in the latter office he became dissatisfied and revengeful toward the Company, and complained of his treatment. He had been in the Presidency, as is surmised, long enough to know the dangerous secrets of the Company. The stock of the Company at this time was of little value, not being even quoted, its value at any rate being not more than a quarter or third of its face. At this time, General Dix wrote to S. L. M. Barlow, of New York, his attorney, a letter of complaints and threats. Upon this Barlow set himself to the task of browbeating the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad. It had its effect, and the Company purchased Dix's stock at par for cash, when it was scarcely worth a third of its face, and not fit to quote in the market. Another important feature of the testimony of Bushnell is his explanation of the mysterious $126,000 charged to special legal services. Although this testimony, in its main feature, was rather incredible, it, nevertheless, set James F. Wilson of Iowa, in a proper light. It was apparent, upon the testimony of Spence, several days ago, that Mr. Wilson received a check to bearer for $19,000 of the above amount. From the testimony of Bushnell to-day, it appears that $19,000 went to Tom Scott and not to Wilson, and that the latter was wholly innocent of the transaction. Mr. Wilson denied the statement at the time, under oath, and Mr. Spence now admits that perhaps Mr. Wilson might have passed the check from him (Spence) to a third person, while at the desk without knowing to what it related. Of the $126,000 here alluded to, General Dodge, of Iowa, received, according to Bushnell, $24,000 for expenses and efforts in the Missouri River bridge question, and Tom Scott received $10,000, which latter was regarded as a sort of debt. The rest of the money was retained by Bushnell, and he said he didn't get all he ought to have had. It is not yet clear what became of the money, although Bushnell swore with great earnestness, and tried to pass for a public benefactor. During the examination he showed a good deal of dry humor, and the Committee were kept in a good natured state of mind. He said there had not a year passed in which the lobby had not made a determined effort to blackmail the Company, and related some incidents. Among the successful efforts he mentioned that of Judge Fullerton, of New York, who received $50,000 during what the witness termed "the damned Fisk raid," and the witness regarded this as blackmail. Bushnell was questioned sharply by General Slocum as to the retaining fee of $10,000, alleged to have been paid to Senator Carpenter, but denied all knowledge of it. He also said the Union Pacific Road would, upon three occasions, have done down and become bankrupt if it had not been for Mr. Oakes Ames and himself. Mr. Bushnell strengthened the accumulation of testimony as to the amount really invested by the man who demands so much credit now for having furnished the money to build the road when the investment was so precarious. There is a little doubt that what was put up by the corporators to build the road was 10 per cent on over two millions of dollars, making in all but $221,000, which was required by the charter. All of the capital other than this was furnished by the United States in guaranteeing the bonds.

THE CUBAN RESOLUTION,

offered in the House to-day by General Banks, will be acted upon by the Foreign Relations Committee to-morrow. The majority of the Committee are in favor of taking some action, which will tend to bring some solution to the Cuban question.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The abolition of the "franding privilege" has caused a considerable discussion in Executive circles here as to the stamp to be used for the transaction of Department business. It has been decided that this stamp should be of a distinctive character, and that where it should be used by any subordinate it should be cause for his immediate removal.

THE UTAH PROBLEM.

The President was at the Capitol to-day for the purpose of urging upon the members of both Houses of Congress the necessity of taking some decisive action this session upon the Utah question. He held consultations with members of both the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, and stated that he had been petitioned by a vast number of the inhabitants of Utah to not only guarantee them the usual constitutional protection, but to afford them the rights which properly attained to American citizens. The President intimated that he could immediately send Congress a special message calling for legislation on this subject.

THE CASE OF DELAHAY.

It is understood that the case of Judge Delahay, of Kansas, will be taken up in the House Judiciary Committee at an early day, and that, unless arrested by a resignation, a resolution of impeachment will doubtless be reported and passed. Should this be the case, it is not certain whether the Senate will try it at this or at the next session.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE SANTILLIAN CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The House Judiciary Committee have voted, 4 to 4, on the bill authorizing a rehearing by the Courts of the famous Santillian claim, a Mexican land grant covering the site of property in San Francisco, now worth millions of dollars. The Supreme Court, years ago, rejected the claim as fraudulent. The California members of the House say they had no knowledge of the proceedings until subsequent to the tie vote of the Committee.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Among the late appointments made by President Grant for the Vienna Exposition is that of Dr. Anthony Rupaner, of this city, as Commissioner on the part of the United States. The United States storeship The Guard has deferred sailing with material for the Exhibition until March 1. The time for receiving applications for representation has been extended to Feb. 20. The United States will be better represented in the departments of machinery and agricultural implements than in any other.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—At the sitting of the Wilson Committee, this morning,

B. W. SPENCE,

formerly Assistant Treasurer of the Union Pacific Company, produced the original memorandum of checks and drafts for certain parties for the aggregate amount of $126,000, the subsequent indorsement by the witness, including the names of James F. Wilson in connection with $10,000, and General G. M. Dodge with $24,500.

General Slocum asked whether the witness did not give a check for $19,000 to C. W. Bushnell, instead of James F. Wilson.

The witness replied in the negative.

General Slocum—Suppose Mr. Bushnell were to say that the check passed into his hands, would you not then say you were mistaken?

The witness replied that he would not.

General Slocum remarked that apart from the evidence, he had heard Bushnell say that the check came into his hands.

The witness said the General Dodge check for $24,500 came back to him from the National Bank of the State of New York.

C. W. BUSHNELL

was recalled. He remembered being at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company on the 8th or 9th of March, 1871, when the item of $126,000 was under consideration. There were no vouchers; the money was paid on his own statement. In December, 1870, after the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, the bonds of the Company went almost out of sight, and there was not money enough to pay the interest on the first-mortgage bonds, due January 1st. The witness then detailed the circumstances of his proposition to the Company to receive certain securities on which to raise money to pay the interest due by the Company. He went to Philadelphia and saw Colonel Thomas A. Scott and J. Edgar Thompson, who said they would assist in seeing the Company out of debt. He then returned to Boston and made his contract with the Company. As soon as he had secured his money, he started for Washington. He came here mainly, almost entirely, to secure legislation of Congress in order that the Union Pacific Railroad Company should be authorized to give a mortgage on the bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs, so as to make the bonds better security. He, while here, undertook alone to present the case. As was his custom in such cases, he met the Iowa members, who would not move, as there was much jealousy about the bridge, both at Omaha and Council Bluffs. The witness saw there was nothing to do but to address General Dodge, telling him to come on, promising to pay him for his trouble. The witness told Dodge what he wanted. Dodge at once said he had borrowed every dollar he could on his Union Pacific Railroad stock during the summer and fall, in New York, in order to carry on his business, and that the "Boutwell raid" on the Pacific Road had ruined him. He (witness) said, "I cannot help that, but you go to work to carry this game through, and I will give you all you lost for your expenses and your time." Dodge went to work, and in less than ten or fifteen days we had a bill through Congress, just as we wanted it, all right. We settled all difficulties between Nebraska and Iowa. At that time I did take an interest in legislation, principally to get up and have printed and distributed the opinions of the best lawyers and reports of the committees. He had no fear the Government would repudiate contract with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and "I have no fear that the Government will do so." We went home to Boston and had our annual election, but before we went we became satisfied we could not carry out our arrangements without the help of the Company. A Committee was appointed. When I said I promised General Dodge to make good his expenses for services, etc., Dodge figured up, and I agreed to pay him $24,500, and it is possible I gave him something more. Colonel Thomas A. Scott, having loaned several hundred thousand dollars, wanted $18,000 on account. The balance of the $126,000 I handed to the Secretary of the Company in payment of the land grant bonds I had purchased from it.

In answer to a question, the witness said he paid General Dodge the money for aiding and procuring the passage of a bill to mortgage the bridge over the Missouri River, and paid Colonel Scott $19,000 on account of money he had borrowed from him.

Question—In what way did the Union Pacific Railroad Company obtain compensation for this expenditure of money?

Answer—The only compensation was to enable me to carry out my contract by taking one-half their securities above the market price.

Question—In other words, they gave you a bonus of $126,000?

Answer—It was to pay my expenses, legal and otherwise.

Chairman—The charge on the books is for special legal expenses, why was it charged in that way?

Answer—It was an error; it ought to have read "special and legal."

Question—Was General Dodge Chief Engineer of the road at that time?

Answer—I think not, but he was a Director.

Question—Who received the drafts and checks?

Answer—I received them all. I do not remember any persons being present at the time, excepting clerks Spence and Williams. I handed Dodge and Scott their checks, perhaps I handed Rollins his check, and the balance I handed over to Williams.

Committee took recess.

After recess the examination of Bushnell was resumed. He said he bought $2,500,000 of the bridge bonds at 80 cents, when the market price was 50 cents, and over $2,000,000 of land grant bonds at 72½, when they were only worth 55 in the market. He had to make an arrangement with the Company to pay the entire floating debt of the Company, which at the time was ten millions, to build the bridge. By the legislation he procured, he reduced the interest on the bridge bonds from 10 to 8 per cent, and charged the Company only the difference in the price he was to pay for the bonds, less what the Company saved in three years in payment of interest. The witness said he had no doubt the Union Pacific Railroad Company paid the parties interested under the Oakes Ames contract 5 per cent additional to the contract price, in consideration of the rapidity with which the road was built and for other causes. During further examination, the witness said his impression was when he received all the checks and drafts from Spence, heretofore referred to in his testimony, he gave the checks and drafts to the parties, including General Dodge and Colonel Scott, on the day of the transaction.

SPENCE

was recalled, and said he did not remember that Colonel Scott was in the office at the time he handled the checks, although he (Scott) was there during the day.

The examination of

BUSHNELL

was resumed. General Slocum asked: How much stock did General Dix hold in the Union Pacific Railroad Company?

Answer—500 shares.

In answer to the question how General Dix obtained the stock, the witness said the first or second instalment was paid for by Durant. The witness said Dix's stock was bought by the Credit Mobilier at par.

Question.—Why did you give him $50,000 for 500 shares of stock in the Union Pacific Railroad?

Answer—There was a variety of reasons. General Dix was represented to us as somewhat aggrieved by his having been turned out of the Presidency of the Company, and said he would rather remain as President than have the office of Minister to France.

Q.—Did he not write a letter to S. L. M. Barlow, which was read to your Directors which induced them to take stock at par?

A.—I saw a letter purporting to have been written by General Dix.

Q.—Was it of such a character as alarmed your Company and compelled you to pay?

A.—We were led from the letter and remarks of Mr. Barlow to think it advisable to buy the stock.

Having been further questioned, the witness said he never heard of a retainer of $10,000 givin to a candidate for a seat in the United States Senate—M. H. Carpenter—on the ground that he was a friend of the Company. He did not know of a single dollar having been paid in 1854, 1867, or 1871 as a retainer to any Member of Congress. In answer to Mr. Swann, the witness, said Mr. Barlow read only a few lines of General Dix's letter, and showed his authority to settle the matter for Dix.

Q.—Was the letter in a complaining or threatening spirit?

A.—I think in a complaining spirit. Witness, on reflection, might be in error in stating that General Dix's stock was given by Durant. It was barely possible it was given him by the Union Pacific Railroad Company as extra compensation. His impression was the stock was given General Dix.

Slocum asked whether the letter was not threatening as to the success of the bonds in Europe, unless his stock was taken at par?

The witness replied he was not prepared to say, but to the best of his recollection, something like that was in the letter, or at least Barlow so stated. Barlow, on that occasion, did not show enough of the letter to gain full understanding of its contents, but it was not thought advisable or for the interest of the company to quarrel with General Dix's counsel. The witness further said that in 1869 the President was informed that the lobby was coming to Washington to induce such legislation as would reduce the price of the Company's bonds. Last year the same thing was tried on the Company. Being in the office, the President said he had been informed it was necessary to provide the fund he spent at Washington to prevent the Company from being damaged. Witness said to the President he would recommend that not a dollar be paid for such a purpose. This year the question came up as to the Company employing counsel or lobby; when the President said the Company would give to Congress and the Committee all the facts which were known by its management, and, if necessary, Poppleton, counsel of the Company, would be sent to Washington, to assist in giving all the necessary information, and see whether the road and its property could be protected without a lobby and the employment of money, as it was determined not to give a dollar, but furnish every fact, and trust Congress and the nation.

Slocum—Was not the sum of $50,000 paid Fullerton as "blackmail"?

Witness—Of course; I ordered it paid myself. All know the origin of the controversy.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

OUTSIDE INVESTIGATION.

The Hon. Jeremiah M. Wilson, Chairman of the Union Pacific Investigation Committee, goes to Boston to-night, to examine the Company's books. On his return he will stop in New York to see Horace F. Clark, President of the Company, on Thursday. On Friday he will be in Philadelphia, to examine the check for $19,000 which Spencer said he gave James F. Wilson, of which transaction, it will be recollected, Wilson denied, before the Committee, all knowledge whatever. The Chairman expects to return by next Saturday. In the meantime the Committee will continue its sessions.

LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—At the sitting of the Senate Committee on the Louisiana case, this morning, Mr. Morton said that the papers upon which the Lynch Board founded its returns had not yet arrived. It has been charged that it was not intended to send them.

LYNCH,

questioned by Mr. Trumbull, said he was summoned to bring all the papers. He informed Woolfly, the United States Supervisor, who said he would send them. Bovee, on being interrogated, said he did not bring the papers because he thought them immaterial, and thought they were left in the Committee room.

The Committee directed that Woolfly be summoned to bring all the papers that had been before the Lynch Board and have since been in his possession.

Morton said Bovee would be required to produce all such papers in his possession as soon as possible.

CAPTAIN JACKSON,

in command of the United States troops at the Mechanics' Institute, was sworn. He testified that he understood from the verbal orders of the Marshal, that he was simply to hold the building; would not have interfered if a riot had occurred in the street; received no orders from the Marshal after he took possession; would have prevented any one from entering the building had the Marshal so ordered; stationed guards at the door by direction of the Marshal.

CAPTAIN JAQUES

testified that he was a United States Deputy Marshal and United States Supervisor in Plaquemin Parish. The witness issued 650 duplicate registration papers, after the registration closed; returned to New Orleans after the election, and signed 1,314 affidavits, taking the names of all but 300 from the poll list. The Commissioner signed the affidavits in blank; many of the men were of straw; didn't know how many names of the existing parties he signed; presumed he signed the names of 150 existing persons without authority; didn't know it was forgery; got affidavits from General Sypher; got the 300 names by going from plantation to plantation; some said they couldn't vote, as there were such crowds at the polls; others, that the polling-places were too far off, being from twelve to thirty-five miles distant. On the 10th of December he received a letter from Sypher, telling him to "bring down all the affidavits you got; the General is 400 short;" gave the affidavits to Bovee, who said, "Jaques, you're a hell of a fellow;" told the General and Captain Sypher how the affidavits were got, and they approved it. When Sypher started for Washington he told witness to get at least 1,200 more affidavits; when Sypher returned he said the witness had done well; witness said he had no official station at that time, and received no compensation for his work. Plaquemin Parish was Democratic, but enough names were put on the registration list at the polls to always elect Sypher. Witness had been in the Custom House, and Sypher and Casey promised to reinstate him, but have not done so; has not secured any promise of reward for disclosing these facts; had determined to leave the whole crew, who were nothing but "a set of cussed thieves." It has been the custom in Louisiana to stuff the ballot boxes and make false registration.

Sypher interrogated the witness, who said in reply that Sypher sent him to Plaquemine Parish and instructed him to get the names of persons not in existence, but at least to get all the affidavits he could.

Sypher—"Could any affidavits be made by persons not on the registration lists?"

Witness—They could as well as we could open the ballot box, and put in votes in your presence.

The witness further testified that this took place under the Warmoth administration, and Sypher told him not to let Warmoth know anything about it. Sypher told witness both in 1868 and 1870 to put all the names he could on the books, so that the number of votes cast should not exceed the registration; was then a sworn Supervisor; never thought whether putting false names on a list was his duty or not, because all the other Supervisors were doing it. Sam Delevan told him he stuffed the ballot-boxes and made a false registration in 1868. Delevan was a Supervisor in New Orleans during the last election; told him about two weeks ago he could make some revelations concerning the Seventh and Eighth Wards that would upset the whole Kellogg party. Harmer, the State Register in the Ninth Ward, told him, Sinclair, facts concerning these elections. These officers were appointed by Warmoth; considered the oath of Supervisor a mere matter of form and of no consequence. In 1870, 1,400 votes were cast in Plaquemin Parish and 2,600 or 2,700 counted. The boxes were stuffed. General Sypher brought the boxes and was present.

Mr. Logan moved that the testimony concerning Sypher be excluded, for the reason that he was a member of the other House, concerning whom the Committee had no right to inquire.

The witness, in relation to issuing the duplicate certificates of registration, said they were issued only to persons who had the right to vote in 1868 and 1870, the only wrong being they had no right to vote on them in 1872.

E. J. BARKDALL

testified that he was Unised States Supervisor of Washington Parish; conducted the election to the satisfaction of both parties; think 600 or 700 votes cast were sent from New Orleans through Sypher and E. L. Herivag; after the election went to the Parish of Tangipaho to take testimony; no one seemed willing to complain of the frauds; on the way back to New Orleans met Mann and told him everything seemed fair; Mann said it wouldn't do if it would defeat him, and he must get testimony of the frauds; gave him 250 names, but he didn't report them. Mann got two Germans to swear to intimidation and fraud; witness found a German who was not permitted to vote because of a mistake made in the ward in his registration papers; took his affidavit; he made a general statement of intimidation and fraud; didn't swear to the report; signed it; did not believe the report true; nothing but the sympathy he had for the party induced him to make a false report. Sypher promised to get the witness a position in the Custom House, but did not fulfil his promise. If he had got the appointment he might have kept his mouth shut, in which case he would not have been summoned before the Committee; meant to make such a report as would be to the interest of the Republican candidates, without doing anything wrong, but might have been warped; found some parties whose names he had given had voted, but included them in the report.

Pinchback said owing to the course the investigation had taken, he should want to summon five or six parties who were appointed Commissioners of Election by Warmoth, and removed by him, because they would not obey instructions.

The Committee will decide to-morrow when they will receive the statement of Pinchbeck of what he intends to prove, and whether the parties shall be summoned.

Adjourned.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—It is stated a witness has gone to Washington, who will swear he made 1,500 of the certificates presented before Durell, in the case of Kellogg *vs.* Warmoth.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The bill passed removing the disabilities of A. B. Hardcastle, of Mississippi.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented from leading business men of New York against the repeal of the Banking law.

Mr. SCHURZ presented a petition from many prominent bankers of St. Louis with reference to the tax upon banking.

Mr. WRIGHT presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa, asking for the passage of a bill to relieve the people from oppressive railroad freight charges, and also to favor liberal appropriations for the improvement of navigation of the Mississippi, Wisconsin, and Fox Rivers.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. CLAYTON presented the credentials of Senator-elect Dorsey, of Arkansas.

LAND RECORDS.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of State to make inquiry, through our Minister in Mexico, concerning Ameaican records relating to lands in Arizona and New Mexico, and the best method and probable cost of procuring transcripts of the same.

WILL THEY BE READ?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered a resolution to print 255,000 extra copies of the report of the Commissioners of Agriculture. Referred.

OHIO DISTRICTS.

Mr. THURMAN introduced a bill to divide Ohio into three Judicial Districts, and for other purposes.

DISTRICT IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. HAMLIN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the expediency of reporting such appropriations as will include a just proportion of the expense of the improvements now making by the Board of Public Works in the District of Columbia which should be borne by the United States. Adopted.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed as a Committee of Conference on the bill to provide for building six new sloops of war, Cragin, Morrill (Maine), and Bayard.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

At 1 o'clock, as unfinished business, the Webb Australian Steamship bill came up.

Mr. RAMSEY offered an amendment, providing that the subsidy shall take effect from the date of contract with the Postmaster General.

Mr. THURMAN'S pending motion to lay the bill on the table, made for the purpose of killing the bill, was then agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 31.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

The bill to provide for the United States public building at Atlanta, Ga., passed.

COPYRIGHT LAW.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine), from the Committee on Library, reported a bill providing that in the construction of the eighty-sixth section of the Patent and Copyright act of July 8, 1870, the words "cut, print, and engraving" shall be restricted to pictorial illustrations; that no label designed for use upon manufactured articles shall be copyrighted, but may be registered at the Patent Office as a trade mark, and that the word "book" shall be held to include any pamphlet or periodical publication in which a copyright is or may be claimed.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported in favor of a bill to prevent and punish the unlawful making, passing, and selling, or holding any false coin or token in resemblance of United States coin.

THE BANKING BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the substitute reported from the Committee on Finance for the Buckingham Banking bill, was taken up. After some debate, the third section of the substitute was amended so as to make it mandatory upon all banking associations, on and after January, 1874, to redeem their notes at such localities as are now or may be hereafter designated by law, either in coin or United States legal-tender notes. The sixth section was struck out, as being already in substance a law.

Mr. SCHRZ said that as this bill would enable everybody to convert his greenbacks to United States securities, it might be presumed that when money was easy, the amount of greenbacks flowing into the Treasury for conversion would be very large. He therefore would ask the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. Sherman) whether the Secretary of the Treasury, with the permission given by the bill, would not have it in his power, whenever there should be a little stringency, to flood the market with these accumulated greenbacks, and thus control the money market of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that under existing laws the Secretary of the Treasury had power to do just what Mr. Schurz feared he might be able to do under this bill. Indeed, all our laws relating to the Treasury depends for their value upon the fidelity and integrity of the Secretary of the Treasury. If the Secretary chose to do anything harsh to promote his own interest, or any other interests, he has the necessary power.

Mr. BAYARD said that after such an admission as the power of the Secretary of the Treasury, Congress could hardly be too quick in placing that officer under control of law, so that the welfare of the country should no longer be subject to his judgment or caprice.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was in favor of limiting the power of the Secretary of the Treasury so far as the nature of things would permit. He would be glad to have some one point out what further limitation is practicable.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM said that in his judgment there was not a provision in the bill of the Committee tending to the resumption of specie payments, and he indicated some amendments, which he would offer at the proper time.

Mr. THURMAN moved an amendment reducing the interest on the bonds to be exchanged for greenbacks, from 5 to 2 per cent.

Mr. EDMUNDS reported from the Judiciary Committee an amendment to the bankrupt bill for the relief of the Boston insurance companies, sufferers by the late fire, which passed.

Pending further action on the Finance bill, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

NEW BILLS.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

For a day of National thanksgiving.

By Mr. BANKS—Recommending the President to communicate with foreign Governments with a view to protecting non-combatants, to secure compliance with civilized warfare, encourage emancipation, and promote peace between Cuba and Spain.

By Mr. WILLARD—Authorizing the President to invite the International Statistical Congress to hold a session in this country.

By Mr. TWICHELL—Granting a right of way through the public lands to the Kansas & Colorado Company; also to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

By Mr. MERRICK—Directing negotiations to be opened with the Government of Chili for an adjustment of the claims of American citizens.

By Mr. PORTER (by request)—To refund the special income tax of 5 per cent paid by officers and soldiers of the United States Army and Navy.

By Mr. ROGERS—To abolish the tax on spirits distilled from fruit.

By Mr. YOUNG—For a removal of disabilities from all citizens of the United States.

GOAT ISLAND.

The call of States being concluded, W. R. ROBERTS offered a resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the House that it is not wise or expedient, or for the public interests, that any part of Goat Island, San Francisco, shall be ceded for railroad purposes.

Mr. SARGENT moved to lay the resolution on the table; negatived, yeas 77; nays 102.

While the question on the adoption of the resolution was pending, Mr. SARGENT rose to a question of order, which was that lobbyists were on the floor abusing the privileges of the House.

The SPEAKER said that the point of order was well taken, if the gentleman would name the persons he referred to.

Mr. SARGENT named D. C. McRuer, of California.

The SPEAKER remarked that the gentleman named was an ex-member of Congress, and had a right to the floor.

Mr. SARGENT—Certainly; but under the pledge that he will not abuse the privilege of the floor in lobbying for or against any pending measure of legislation.

The SPEAKER said he could not assume that an ex-member of Congress was acting illegitimately.

Mr. BANKS suggested that the question would have to be examined before an ex-member of Congress was condemned and deprived of the right extended to him under the rule.

Mr. SARGENT—That is simply my proposition.

Mr. BANKS objected to it as a question of order.

The SPEAKER, referring to the rule and the proposed modifications of it, said that the decision of the House at the last session was that the rule applied only to the members interested in the private claims, and did not extend to matters of general legislation. The rule did not, therefore, affect this case.

Mr. SARGENT then made a point that Mr. McRuer had not registered his name in accordance with the rule.

The SPEAKER ruled that that objection was not a point of order.

Mr. SARGENT remarked that the members were embarrassed by persons coming on the floor to lobby for schemes.

The resolution was then adopted without a division.

RAILROADS.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a bill for a Board of three Commissioners to inquire and report at the next regular session of Congress the condition of all the railroads that have received aid in land and bonds, with power to send for persons and papers. Referred to the Select Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier.

THE COTTON TAX.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back adversely sundry bills for refunding the cotton tax, and asked to have some time fixed for their consideration.

Mr. HALE objected.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules, and to make an order assigning Friday next for a consideration of the subject. Negatived—yeas, 117; nays, 68—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. HAWLEY (Ill.) moved to suspend the rules, and pass a bill for the appointment of a Board of Railroad Commissioners, to collect information respecting the rates charged for passengers and freight on the various railroads; transporting commerce between the various States; the manner of operating the roads with regard to safety and health; whether charges were unequal and excessive, etc. Negatived—yeas 75; nays 99.

CLAIMS COMMISSION.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the Senate amendment to the Claims Commission Appropriation bill, inserting an additional section appropriation of $50,000, for the payment of contractors of the stone-work, and other employes on the New York Post Office building, was concurred in.

SOUTHERN MAIL CONTRACTORS.

Mr. SHELDON moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill appropriating $500,000 to pay the mail contractors in the Southern States for services up to the time of the Secession, in their respective States. Rejected—57 to 61.

LETTER POSTAGE.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, Tuesday of next week was assigned for the consideration of the bill to reduce the letter postage, the vote to be taken at 3 o'clock on that day.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), Friday of next week was assigned for the consideration of the bill to distribute the Geneva award, and the previous question to be called that day.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to fix 11 as the hour of meeting of the House. Negatived.

UTAH.

On motion of Mr. MERRITT, the bill in aid of the execution of laws in Utah was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time.

OHIO JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

On motion of Mr. COX, the bill to divide the State of Ohio into three Judicial Districts passed.

Adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Gold, Bond, Stock, Money, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Money was dearer. It opened at 7, and after lending at 1-32, closed at 7 currency to 7 gold. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 8@9. The London market is strong for securities, and money easy.

STOCKS.

The stock market was higher, closing with excitement in some Western Union, Erie, and New York Central. Business was very heavy. The market continued active up to the close, and the best prices of the day are current. New York Central advanced to 106⅞; Northwestern, common, to 84⅛. Missouri Pacific was active and strong, being influenced mainly by its relations to the Atlantic & Pacific.

BONDS.

Government bonds were steady on a moderate business. The Morton-Cook Syndicate received the following despatch, this afternoon, from London: "Open to-morrow; new loan ½ premium in the market; applications coming." The agents have been receiving numerous subscriptions to-day, and the National Banks seem to be taking great interest in the matter. The Treasury will buy $4,000,000 of 5-20s during February, $1,000,000 each Wednesday, and will sell $6,000,000 of gold, $1,500,000 each Thursday. Some fears are expressed in several leading newspapers that the recent increase in the public debt is likely to continue, the excuses of the Treasury not furnishing satisfactory explanation. The Custom House duties received here last month are two and a half millions less than in January, 1872. Last year we had a tax on coffee and tea, also, 10 per cent higher tariff on thousands of other articles. These reductions were sufficient to account for the shortness of receipts for duties. The entire amount collected for January, 1872, was $10,700,000.

PRODUCE.

Flour was quiet and steady; low grades tame. Wheat ruled quiet but firm for good and choice, which are in limited supply. A fair inquiry exists for spring. Winter is stronger but quiet. Pork dull; no wholesale business noticeable. Fifty brls prime sold at $14.00; for new mess, $14.25 is bid, and $14.87½ asked; for future delivery, $14.00 is bid for March. Cut meats in light demand; business quiet; pickled hams steady at 9½@11c; dry salted shoulders at 5⅝@5¾c. Bacon dull on spot, with sales of 25 boxes long clear at 7½c; short clear at 7⅝@7¾c. There is some demand for future. Lard moderately active and steady for future; 300 tierces Western sold at 8⅝c spot, and 8 7-16c for March.

SPRINGFIELD.

Articles of Association Filed—Circulars to Clerks of Circuit and County Courts—Petitions for Executive Clemency in the Case of the Murderer McNulta—Special Election Ordered.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 3.—The Southwestern City Railway Company, of Chicago, capital stock, $55,000; Joliet and Valparaiso Railroad Company, the Galva Coal Mining Company, and the Matteson Sharp Shooter Club, filed articles of association with the Secretary of State to-day.

The Secretary of State has sent to the Clerks of all the Circuit Courts in the State, a circular requesting the number of common law, chancery, and criminal cases disposed of during the year past, and how many are undisposed for want of time. The circular requests the same information from County Courts and all City Courts of record, Chicago excepted. This information, when completed, is for the use of the General Assembly. A number of responses have been received already.

A large delegation of prominent gentlemen from Peoria will visit Governor Beveridge to-morrow, to plead for a commutation of the death sentence adjudged against McNulta, the Peoria murderer. The jury have all united in asking clemency, a number of them having telegraphed the Governor to-day. It is not known what evidence or arguments will be offered to support the request for a commutation of the sentence. It is thought the Governor will not interfere, and if not, the doomed man will be hanged on Friday next, Feb. 7.

A writ for a special election to fill the vacancy in the Lower House of the General Assembly, caused by the death of Hon. N. Bushnell, of Quincy, was issued to-day by the Secretary of State. The election will take place March 4. The district comprises the County of Adams. This election presents a new question. Mr. Bushnell was the minority member in his district. In the election of his successor, each party will nominate one man, and, of course, the minority party will have no show, and the successor of Bushnell will consequently be a Liberal.

The Vice President's Temperance Address.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—In the course of his remarks at the temperance meeting in Baltimore, on Sunday night, Vice President Colfax said that the greeting which he had received was gratifying, because it showed that they believed that during his public life, that would close next month, he had sought to stand right in the sight of God, whether the world judged him wrongfully or not. Mr. Colfax then spoke of the evils of intemperance, and the best methods of temperance legislation. Alluding to himself once more, he said: "The world is so full of human trials, crime, and suffering; so full of wars, disease, and breaking hearts; so full of unjust aspersions, that it is sometimes hard to bear, unless the ruined one is conscious of rectitude." [Loud applause.]

The New Cuban Cable.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A special from London says that the steamer Dacia has been chartered to take out the new telegraph cable, to be laid between Key West and Havana. Telegraphic communication between these two points will be reopened in May.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Mass-Meeting of Farmers at Champaign, Ill.

Speeches by Messrs. W. C. Flagg, J. B. Phinney, Henry T. Aspern, J. W. Langley, and Others.

Various Remedies Suggested for Present Evils---The Resolutions Adopted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 1, 1873.

The meeting was called to order by the officers of the Champaign County Farmers' Club, and, on motion, Mr. G. W. McElroy, [of Rantoul, was elected Chairman, and H. J. Dunlap, of Champaign, Secretary. Committees on Organization Finance, and Resolutions were appointed; after which the Chairman stated the object of the meeting in a brief address, and recommended the farmers of this county, in purchasing their implements, machinery, wagons, and other goods, to buy, as far as possible, those manufactured in Champaign County. The address was received with applause, showing that the feelings of those present were with the speaker.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Hon. W. C. Flagg, of Madison County, then proceeded to address the meeting as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. FLAGG.

FELLOW-FARMERS OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY: I have been invited to meet you here to-day in a meeting to consider the abuses consequent upon our existing railway system; and I presume I will be expected, in common with others, to offer my remedies for the unpleasant and unprofitable condition of affairs now existing.

In an address, introducing the subject of railway legislation and railway reform, which I had the honor to deliver before a gathering of the representative farmers of the State, at Bloomington, some two weeks ago, after pointing out that dependence upon competition as a regulator of railway rates had been an utter failure, both in England and the United States, and that railways, in common with canals, gas, and water companies, are, as John Stuart Mill long ago declared, practical monopolies, I then suggested a variety of remedies that might properly be applied, for the discussion of the Convention. As I did not have time on that occasion to even state them at length, I will endeavor to do so now.

First—I would say, enforce the laws we already have upon our statute-book. Tender to the conductor your 2½ or 3 cents per mile, with 10 cents additional for not having purchased a ticket, and pay no more if you can help yourself. Be law-abiding citizens, and render to those railroad corporations their legal fare. Worry them with the continual presentation of the case of the People against the Railroads, and stand by the laws of your Commonwealth. If it takes a good many to enforce the law, have a good many; but don't break the laws of your State if you can help yourselves. Up in McLean County they have organized a club to ride according to law; and the only thing that prevented them from doing so was their inability to make the conductor receive anything. They were obliged to ride for nothing.

Second—Call for additional State legislation. We want a law fixing reasonable maximum rates of freight, with power to come down summarily, sharply, and decisively upon those who do not obey it. We want an act declaring, as the Constitution does, that the railways are public highways, and the involved principle that railway corporations are public, or quasi-public, corporations. In the same act, provision should be made for the passage or hauling of passenger or freight cars, by whomsoever owned, for fixed rates, at proper times, over any railroad. In other words, what is now made a monopoly by inside railway rings, and, in the name of "colored lines," plunders at once stockholders and the public, should, instead of being the prey of the few, become the property of the people.

Third—Demand legislation looking to the condemnation of railways, so that the proper officers may, when the circumstances justify, condemn any railway, and have a short method of disposing of its claims to "vested rights"—and an impaired obligation of the contract supposed to exist between the Company and the State. This condemnation need not go beyond the condemnation of that part of its franchise under which the Company claims the right of fixing its own rates of fare and freights. In this way I believe that, for a comparatively small expenditure, if any, all the more objectionable parts of our railway charters can be made way with, even though the monstrous doctrine that the Railway Companies cannot be controlled in their charges were sustained by our Courts.

Fourth—Seek and ask for other legislation elsewhere. I have thus far spoken only of the control of railways within our own borders, and subject to the Constitution and laws of Illinois. But this same inordinate greed and extortion of railway management extends from Chicago to New York, from St. Louis to Baltimore, from Cairo to New Orleans. We must procure general State legislation, or Congressional enactment, limiting the passenger-rates, but more especially the rates of freight, from the Northwest to the seaboard, so that, instead of paying 31 cents per bushel for carrying grain from Chicago to New York, as Mr. Ferguson shows we have done for the last five years, we may get it done somewhere near the real cost to the Company, which he puts at 6 cents, or less than one-fifth of what is charged.

I know I touch upon a disputed point, where there is much honest difference of opinion, when I suggest Congressional enactment limiting these extortionate rates, as among the possible remedies. I know the difficulties that would beset the undertaking. The claim that we lack constitutional power; the fact of an immense diversity of conditions in the different railways of the United States; the danger of corrupt influences in National legislation, where all these great and unscrupulous monopolies would be united against us. But I believe we should, earnestly and carefully, consider every avenue of escape, and seek redress in every possible form. I hold that the power to regulate inter-State commerce, under the great necessities of the case, may be construed to justify the relief of the people by regulatory act of Congress; and, whatever be the inequalities or dangers of corruption in such legislation, I have only to place against them the *private* corruption that is the alternative,—the corruption that made the offices of Erie literally a house of harlots and a den of thieves, to show that Congress is pure as the snow in comparison. It is difficult to see how Erie corruption and New York Central extortion can well be made *worse* by any legislation whatever.

Fifth—Lastly, ask for Government trunk lines, if regulation otherwise fails. Belgium, by means of a few railways, directly controlled by Government, is enabled to furnish complete and continual protection to the public. These railways run at a fixed rate all the year. The competing private lines must run at as low rates. It is worth considering whether, under certain contingencies, this will not be the proper policy of the United States. I know that Southern men have looked to water-routes for a remedy; and that President Grant, in his last message, calls attention to them. But water-routes furnish only a partial relief. During a part of the year when they are most wanted, they cannot, in half or more of the United States, be used at all. They keep down the rates of adjacent and parallel railroads during the summer season; but, when winter comes, the Railway Companies raise their rates. Then the speed, certainty, and ease of loading and unloading, make the rail-car much preferable to the canal-boat. So that, if Government attempts relief in this way, I believe it should be by a gridiron of trunk railways connecting Chicago and New York, St. Louis and Norfolk, and Memphis and Charleston, running east and west; and Chicago and Galveston, Cleveland and New Orleans, and Bangor and Mobile, running north and south. The objections to a plan of this character I admit to be numerous, and shared in by a large class of our people who are on principle opposed to internal improvements made at Government expense. But we are dealing with a desperate disease, and the choice is, in their case, between two evils. It is not difficult to decide which is the greater.

Thus much in regard to possible remedies. I will now say a few words upon how to obtain them. We are not in the most favorable condition to do it. All other interests are more or less organized and consolidated. The Railroad Companies combine and pool their earnings. The implement-manufacturers are organized, and agreed upon their policy and their prices. Merchants have their Boards of Trade, and commission-men meet and agree upon the percentage they shall require the consignor of produce to pay. But the farmer, isolated upon his farm, lacks the opportunity, and often the desire, of co-operating for the common good. Hence we have been cut off and plundered in detail. Composing a large majority of the people of the State, we have not controlled its policy in legislation, nor received an adequate protection from its laws. We elect railway attorneys to the Legislature, and then expect fair railway legislation. We misrepresent ourselves, and then complain because men whose interests are not identified with our own, and who do not understand our wants, cannot foresee and provide for them.

The conclusion from all this is plain, and need hardly be spoken. We must *organize*,—organize thoroughly, in every township and county in our State, and incite to similar action in other States. We must inform ourselves as to our own wants. We must grow social and intelligent by meeting and discussing our wants. We must combine as others have combined for mutual profit, in buying what we must buy, and in selling our produce. We must combine to throw the whole great influence of the farming class in solid masses for righteous legislation, that shall hold all monopolies under strict and unceasing supervision.

That is the work in which we united out scattered forces at Bloomington, two weeks since; and I appeal to you, the farmers of the Grand Prairie, and I know not vainly, to be up and doing. Enforce the laws made for your protection; insist upon thorough remedial legislation from your State and National Legislatures; and show that the 300,000 farmers of Illinois are a unit and in earnest in this matter, and you cannot fail. Woe be to the politician, the lawmakers, or the Judge, that stands between Justice and the People. It will not do to spin legal cobwebs of musty precedent about us, and tell us we have not the right to defend ourselves from the robber. We can and will. We will do more; we will put these lordly corporations either in process of extinction, or submit them, as they were intended to be, to the service of the people; and all the people will say, Amen.

RAILROADS PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, UPON WHICH THE FARMER MAY RUN HIS OWN CARS.

Mr. J. B. Phinney spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I have endeavored to be as brief as I consistently can in the few minutes I have prepared for this occasion.

The great subject now before us farmers is not where or how to purchase a plow for $14 that costs the manufacturer $5 or $6, or a reaper for $100 that may cost $30, or a wagon for $80 that can be made by the thousand for $30 or $35 each.

I say, pay the outside prices for these, and 20 per cent advance to the commission dealers, if we must do it. We cannot afford this war now. All this will be remedied in time.

When we have found out what will add $20 to $50 per acre to our farms; when we have learned how to get our crops to market at fair remunerative rates to the railroads; when we have learned that, for 10 cents per bushel, we can place our corn at the seaboard, instead of 40 or 45, as we now pay; when we know that a car-load of cattle can be delivered in New York for $25, instead of $130; when we can deliver our corn in Chicago at 2 cents per bushel, instead of 10 or 12, and a car-load of cattle for about $5, instead of the present price of $30,—then we shall be in a position to ask and demand of the manufacturers of agricultural implements our rights, or rather to give them theirs.

Until then, you must be ground, as now by the middle-men. When you can go with the money in hand to the manufacturers, or even to the middle-men, you will find there is a great difference between cash and a six months' note, oftener running eighteen, and fortunate for the commission man if it is not then paid to his assignees.

The great question now before us is railroad freights. The minor subject of railroad passages hardly, in comparison, deserves notice. Will our legislators ever be able to regulate and decide what shall be done to right us? It will take time, but must come at last. The free passes issued by the roads will continue to be a great stumbling-block. We read in the papers that one single road running out of Chicago issued 4,000 free yearly passes on the 1st of January. This must be an exaggeration; but put it at one-half for each of the twelve or more roads diverging from Chicago and you have 24,000 lawyers and advocates for the railroads.

Every Judge, every member of Congress, and of the Legislature, every newspaper editor, even to our local presses, are virtually *bribed* to do all in their power to further the interests of this monopoly. Why, until very recently, it has been impossible to induce even our local papers to publish an article reflecting on railroads, knowing, if they did so, they would lose their advertising, or their free passes. Should not this be remedied?

Taking an extract from a Chicago paper of some days since, in which is condensed an article from the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners' report, in regard to the rent and use of rolling stock, and which is so fast becoming a feature in the operation of railroads throughout the country, it seems probable we may find a means of escape from the arbitrary power of the railroad corporations.

The three forms of ownership of freight rolling stock now in use by the railroads is

First—Ownership by the individual railroad companies.

Second—The ownership by these corporations as parties to other organizations, consisting of several connecting roads.

Third—The ownership by private parties or companies which desire a profit from the use of their cars by railroad corporations.

This third constitutes a large proportion of all through-freight trains. The Commissioners declare it to be a fact that, on a majority of the roads in the United States, there is a deficiency of rolling stock. There are more corporations that hire cars than there are that let them, and many of the railroad companies are financially weak and unable to purchase a sufficient number of cars to foster the business that their tracks could accommodate.

The report goes on to show, and gives reliable statistics, that, at a toll of 2 cents per mile per car, railroad companies can make money by transporting cars of private rolling-stock companies on their roads.

This fact, then, established will be our great remedy.

Railroads are public highways. Any private company or individuals shall have the power to place its cars on the roads, on the payment of a legal rate of toll, the roads to furnish the motive power.

If it were once established that the railroads were public highways in fact, as they are in the theory of the law, rolling stock companies would be formed in the different sections of the country, and it would be the fault of none but themselves if each community did not supply itself with a sufficient number of cars to run on the iron railed highways. This would not preclude the railroad companies from running their own trains as now. But the competition between the roads and the outside Rolling Stock Companies would keep the rates of freight down to a legitimate profit to the Transportation Companies, and the means of the tracks being used to their full capacity instead of being idle a great portion of the time as now.

Let it be established, then, that railroads are public highways.

Let the people rise up and say it shall be, and it will be.

Let every road be free for Stock Companies and individuals to put on what cars they may see fit. Restrict the running time, if you please, to 10 miles per hour for freight trains. Make it obligatory on the roads to furnish motive power at 2 cents per mile per car, whether full or empty. This will be found a full remunerative price, even allowing the cost of the roads in one State as high as $40,000 per mile, when it is conclusively shown by the report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners that it does not exceed $25,000.

Now let us see the results:

Twenty freight cars, at $800 each		$16,000
The Company will want 10 per cent on investment	$1,600	
Charge for repairs, wear and tear yearly (and this is more than sufficient, if not run at more than 10 miles per hour; 20 per cent is the usual charge now, running 20 to 30 miles; it is unnecessary to state the difference in expense at 10 or 20 miles per hour)	3,000	4,600
		$20,600
These 20 cars to run to New York and return, say 2,000 miles, at 2 cents per mile, or $40 each per car, and, for the round trip of 20 cars, $800. These should make fifteen round trips in the twelve months, at $800 each trip		12,000
Add, if necessary, the salary of a clerk, and, perhaps, conductor		1,500
		$34,100

The income would be very near as follows:

Freight of 20 cars to New York, 7,500 bushels, at 12½c	937.50	
Freight on return trips, say about one-half, or $25 per car	500.00	
	$1,437.50	
For round trip, and making fifteen trips yearly, is		$21,562
		$12,538

You have the 20 cars at the end of the year, costing originally $16,000, representing this $12,538, making $3,462 to the credit of sinking fund, after paying 10 per cent dividend, and $3,000 for repairs and wear and tear, and $1,500 in salaries.

Now take the same 20 cars, and run to Chicago from Champaign:

We have the same 20 cars, interest, and repairs, same as above		$20,600
256 miles for round trip, at 2c, $5.12 per car, and for the 20 cars	$102.40	
Fifty round trips in 12 months, at	102.40—	5,120
Clerk and conductor		15,00
Total		$27,202

RECEIPTS.

Freight each trip, say 7,500 bushels corn, or its equivalent, at 2½c per bushel	$187.50	
Freight on return cars, say 6c per car	120.00	
Total	$307.50	
Fifty trips, at $307.50 each		$15,375
Balance		$11,845

Representing this, you have at the end of the year the 20 cars, costing originally $16,000, leaving $4,155 to the credit of the sinking fund, after paying interest and repairs.

Gentlemen may say this is chimerical; that we shall never see a bushel of corn taken from this to New York for 10 cents, or to Chicago for 2 cents, per bushel. You will see it in less than five years, if you are true to yourselves, and not led off by politicians, making the farmers' interests only a stepping-stone to carry them into office, switching off to side issues, and losing sight of our starting point.

The rates of freight I have named are very much higher than is conclusively shown in the address of Mr. R. H. Ferguson, of Troy, N. Y., before the New York Board of Trade in October last,—a most able and carefully prepared paper, which will repay a careful study,—in which he clearly demonstrates that, admitting the cost of the roads to be $80,000 per mile, and adding $45,000 for equipment, one ton of freight (the roads owning the rolling stock) can be taken from the Mississippi to New York at $2.63 per ton, or about 7½ cents per bushel for corn.

Passengers could be carried at an enormous profit for 1 cent per mile. It is a notorious fact that our roads are blind to their own interests in regard to passenger rates.

Take the Illinois Central to-day, and put the fare at 2 cents, instead of the legal rate of 3 cents, and they would receive more money than they now do at 5 cents. Put at 1 cent per mile and they would do far better. And it can be shown that, at this low rate, they can well afford to do it and pay large dividends, even on the fabulous amount of stock and cost of road.

The idea of the Massachusetts Commissioners, that the State should own at least one line of railroads, to be operated as a competition, in the interest of the public and as a check to the rapacity of corporations, is one that deserves the consideration of the people of the West.

It seems probable that the transportation question will finally come to one of two alternatives, viz: That a line of roads to the Atlantic seaboards; or else that all railroad companies shall be obliged by law to permit independent Rolling Stock Companies to run trains over their roads at an established rate of toll per car per mile.

This last arrangement seems now the most practicable, and comparatively easy to effect. Although the first, no doubt, would, in the end, prove most economical, it will be too long for many of us to wait to see perfected.

A REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

Mr. H. T. Aspern spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Enough has been said in regard to railroad monoplies, extortion, and unjust discrimination, to convince us that the time has arrived for concerted action, to control those monster drains on our resources, that deprive us of our just earnings. But, if true to ourselves, we can and will control those abuses. It behooves us, as intelligent men, to inquire whether this is the only cause that stands in the way of success. Have we, while calling for reform from abroad, inquired whether reform is needed at home? Have we, living, as we do in this progressive age, progressed with the times? Have we, by our methods of farming, developed the resources of our soil,—a soil of unsurpassed fertility? Have we tried all the variety of products, to the full capacity of this soil? or, in other words, have we used the right and proper means in the management of our farms to deserve success? These are questions we should endeavor to investigate,—questions all Farmers' Clubs should investigate.

To do this, I will first attempt to show you how we farm, and where, in my opinion, we are wrong. Our staple products are corn and oats, some wheat, rye, flax, hogs, and castle. But, of these, corn and oats are our principal crops,—the ones we mainly rely upon to make money from. Now, how do we dispose of these articles?

We send yearly thousands of bushels of corn to the East and to Europe, sending away the substance of our soil, to enrich that of the consumer,—a constant drain upon the fertility of our lands, without adequate returns; we, in fact, take in twenty-five years as much away as it took Nature centuries to deposit.

We are sending our hogs abroad, and import hams for home use; we are selling our wheat, buy flour sent here from a distance of hundreds of miles,—paying for these articles more than they pay for the same articles in Chicago, and oftentimes as much as they sell for in New York.

Coal,—an article used in almost every household,—is shipped here, and sold at $5 to $6 per ton, at the same time we have plenty of it under us, which ought to be sold to us for $1.50 to $2 per ton.

We import cheese, almost all of our implements, paying on many articles freight both ways. This is a constant drain on our pockets, and it is within our means to remedy this.

Now, what do we principally export to balance this? Corn, at 20 cents per bushel; oats ditto. Is it a wonder that the balance is on the wrong side of the ledger? To sell corn at 20 cents does not pay for production.

Is it not just possible that reduction in railroad freights will not give us all the desired relief, nor be followed by corresponding increase of price of corn and oats? Is not this a question of supply and demand? What are we doing to regulate this? Why, if the weather next spring is favorable, as much corn will be planted as the preceding year, and, with a season equally favorable, another large corn and oat crop will be the result, and yet lower prices the consequence.

I have heard a good many say we never have had good corn crops in succession, and one failure in the corn crop will make prices all right. Admit this to happen; then we depend upon the failure of crops for our success, and further admit that the present supply exceeds the demand. Is this sensible management? What would you say to manufacturers or other business men conducting their business on these principles, and pursuing it, knowing that it does not pay? Would you call them wise men? Would not you call them the contrary? Are we not pursuing this course?

Now I will suggest some remedies: I would advise that we sow at least one-half of each farm to grass and clover.

Experiment with other varieties of cereal crops than before mentioned; produce what is consumed at home; ship our surplus in as small bulk as possible; feed our corn and oats to our stock. A car-load of cattle, hogs, horses, mules, and sheep represents several car-loads of grain. Raise the best of each kind. The best will always find a market at paying prices. It always pays to raise good cattle, good horses, mules, hogs, and sheep. But we want plenty of grass and hay to make them good and profitable. Hogs with clover-fields to run into during the summer will pay corn at present prices. A ton of hay is worth more here to-day than one and a half tons of corn.

Grass will enable us to farm by rotation, to help us to return the fertility of our soil, and to leave to our successors a farm as rich and productive as we received it; we can then produce better crops, with less labor, and employ labor profitably.

We should encourage manufactures, not only with good wishes, but with our means assist in getting coal. What is a difficulty for individuals becomes easy for many. Our pork should be packed here, we should raise wheat enough at least for home consumption; most of our farming implements should be made within the county. In short, we should produce what we consume, as far as possible, and manufacture what we need. This would make us more independent of Railroad Companies and middle-men.

Let me suggest to you how we may get coal. I do not believe there is a farmer in this county that would object to it.

Our county has, in round numbers, about 400,000 acres of land. A tax of 5 cents per acre would bring $20,000. This amount, judiciously expended, would bring coal to the surface in this county in less than six months, furnishing us with coal at a cost of $1.50 to $2 per ton; or an expense of $4 for each 80-acre farm,—not more than the difference between the price of a ton of coal then and at the present time. And now this would encourage manufactures to come here, and create home market for some of our products. All this is possible, if we unite, and apply judicious means within our reach.

In conclusion, let me add that, in this enterprising, progressive age, we cannot afford to fold our hands and complain of hard times, when prosperity is within our reach, and we by bad management fail to secure it. We must make the Railroad Companies obey our laws; do our duty like men; take pride in our calling; develop the resources of those rich lands to their utmost capacity, thereby benefiting ourselves and the community; get up a spirit of emulation; endeavor to make our farms the best managed in the township, the best in the county, and the best in the State. And, take my word for it, hard times will soon be unknown in our midst, and prosperity will follow. If, under these circumstances, farming does not pay in this county, it will be useless for us to try anywhere else; for here Nature has done her share,—let us do ours.

THE HON. J. W. LANGLEY

would discuss the legal points at issue. He protested that the lawyers should not be denounced as inimical to this movement, or as wishing to ride the popular wave to office. These questions must go to the Courts for solution, and, in order to do this, lawyers must be called to the aid of the farmer, in order to carry his case through the Courts. As a member of the Senate, he had voted against the law in relation to maximum charges, as discriminating or classifying the several roads. Such a law he considered as unconstitutional, as it was simply class legislation. The rate should have been fixed for all the roads alike, say not to exceed 3 cents a mile. Such a law would be sustained by the Courts, and the people would have a show of right.

The railways were but public roads, on which every person had a right to put on his car or cars, and the Railway Companies are compelled to haul them at a reasonable uniform rate per mile. This would make competition that would reduce transportation to the lowest possible rate, and thus relieve the farmer, and give him a fair price for his products.

In the early days of railroads we had been rather loose in our contracts, and had allowed the roads too much latitude; but we had a remedy for this, for, in this class of franchises, the power always remained in the people, and no General Assembly had the power to yield their rights beyond the term of that particular Assembly. It might take time and money to recover from some of those ill-advised acts, yet it could and would be done.

We must assert the right for individuals to run their cars on all the roads of the State, and compel the roads to be satisfied with a just and fair rate of compensation for the services that they perform.

A resolution was offered, to the effect that 3 cents per mile on all roads should be permitted, but this was voted down, and the meeting was almost unanimous to

SUSTAIN THE PRESENT LAW,

or at least to test its validity. Messrs. Scott, Wright, and others spoke in favor of enforcing the law as it was, and, if found inpracticable, to have it amended. He wanted no child's play, for we are dealing with a power that will compel attention.

THE PRESIDENT

would begin at the bottom and work. He would develop more of our home resources, and make a greater diversity of labor. We have millions of tons of coal at our feet, and all we now required was the will to use it in manufacturing. The railroad question was but one among a number of questions that now required our attention. He was satisfied that this Convention meant business.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, That the unaccountable defiance of law by all railway corporations of the State, in their continued and contemptuous violations of the act fixing reasonable freight and passenger rates, should be condemned and denounced by all law-abiding citizens; and that we call upon the civil authorities to protect from insult and violence passengers upon our railway trains who tender the rates prescribed by law.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representatives in the General Assembly be requested and instructed to procure at this session the passage of laws: *First*—Fixing reasonable rates of freight; *Second*—Making the taking of rates in excess of those prescribed by law an offence for which the conductor or other officer shall be liable to summary arrest and prompt punishment; and, *Third*—Declaring, in pursuance of the provision of the Constitution of Illinois that the railways of this State are public highways, over which, subject to rates like those now paid by the several colored lines, all persons shall have the right of transmitting freight and passenger cars.

Resolved, That the best interests of the West demand cheap transportation to tide-water by rail; and that this Convention request the Legislatures of Indiana, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—the States lying between us and the seaboard—to pass laws fixing reasonable maximum rates of transportation for freights and passengers, and so permit the products of our State, and of the States at the west of us, to reach the Eastern markets at a price not five times the cost of the railways for the service.

Resolved, That we recommend the farmers of Champaign County to support home trade and home manufactures.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that one of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, should be a practical farmer, and should be indorsed and recommended by the farmers of the State.

Resolved, That we recommend to our Legislature the enactment of a law making it a misdemeanor for any county or State officer to accept a free pass from any railroad while holding office.

Passed without a dissenting vote.

Thus the ball moves forward, and it is hoped that some tangible result will soon be reached as a solution of the problem. RURAL.

An Aristocratic Wrestler.

Paris Letter to the New York World.

Among the athletic sports of the Parisians is a wrestling academy. So great has been the attendance that as early as half-past 8 o'clock in the evening it was almost impossible to gain admission. One of the champion wrestlers is a negro, whose ebony skin and magnificent muscular development has been the admiration of all the spectators. Not long ago the Secretary of the Academy received a letter from a gentleman stating that he would wrestle at a given time with the best wrestler of the Academy, and if beaten would pay into the Treasury the sum of 500 francs. He refused to give his name, for the reason that he held in Paris a high diplomatic position, belonged to a family of nobility, and his incognito must be respected. His challenge was accepted with the imposed conditions. At precisely 9 o'clock on the appointed evening the unknown wrestler entered the wrestling saloon. He was not a tall man, but compactly built. He was very richly clad, something after the manner of a circus rider, and his upper garment of lustrous silk was heavily embroidered in gold. Over his face he wore a close black veil, with spaces for the eyes and mouth. In less than a half an hour he had his antagonist on his back, having observed scrupulously all the rules of wrestling. The excitement was of the intensest character, and it was so quiet that one might have thought the theatre a solitude, save for the spectacle of the two wrestlers. When the battle was over, the distinguished incognito made a bow to the audience, his servant opened the door for him, and he departed as mysteriously as he came, a carriage bearing him away. The whole affair savored of the knightly era, and the greatest curiosity has prevailed in regard to the man's identity, it being attributed to Lord this one and Baron that one.

A Feeling Tribute to "Pub. Docs."

A Philadelphia editor thus relieves his mind on a subject familiar to all newspaper offices, the inevitable Pub. Doc.:

"We owe our thanks to Judge Kelley for the latest Patent Office reports. We already have sixteen hundred of these interesting volumes in our little library, but they have been read and reread so many times that we know every page of them by heart. This new volume came opportunely and gratefully on Christmas morning, and that night we gathered our little family around the fire and read it through to them. The affecting tale entitled "Improvement in Monkey Wrench" seemed to touch every heart, and when we came to the climax of the little story about "Reversible Pieboards" there was not a dry eye between the front door and the stable. During the reading of the piteous narrative entitled "Gum Washers for Carriage Axles" the whole family gave expression to boisterous emotion, and the hired girl was so much excited that she lost her presence of mind and went around to her mother's inadvertently with six pounds of sugar and a butter kettle full of flour, and came home at midnight intoxicated. We can never sufficiently thank Judge Kelley for the innocent enjoyment thus furnished us. The memory of that happy evening will linger in our minds very much longer than the hired girl ever lingers when she lights on a substance which she thinks will suit the constitution of her aged parent."

Singular Coincidence.

From the Hanover (Penn.) Spectator.

A singular circumstance occurred in our borough on Thursday evening of last week, which is strange beyond belief, but literally true in every particular. As is well known to all our citizens, the wife of Mr. Abraham M. Forry, grocer, on Broadway avenue, has been a helpless and bedridden invalid for the last thirteen years. On the evening above mention, to the great surprise of those in the room with her, she raised up suddenly in bed, as if under great mental excitement, and stated that she was positive in the belief that her attendant physician, Dr. A. J. Snively, was in imminent peril of drowning. Her attendants quieted her fears, assuring her that it was only a vision or dream. Upon the doctor's next visit she was startled to learn that what she had described was an actual fact or occurrence, the doctor having made a very narrow escape from drowning at that very hour, while attempting to cross Conewago Creek on the Frederick Road, near Bollinger's mill (formerly Kitzmiller's), which had become swollen by the thawing and breaking up of the ice.

The late William Cassidy, of the Albany *Argus*, a short time before his death, settled $100,000 upon his wife.

OUR IRON INTERESTS.

The Transportation Facilities of the Lake Superior Region.

Importance of Our New Through Railway Connection.

The Great Oil-Docks---The Shipping Facilities by Rail and Lake.

FIFTH ARTICLE.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

The preliminary survey of the Peninsular Railway was made in 1862, it being then the intention of the Company to run their road from the head of Little Bay de Noc de Chocolay, 4 miles below Marquette. The next spring, however, the present line, which has Escanaba and Negaunee for its termini, was selected, and work commenced on the 4th of July. In a little less than eighteen months, the track was laid to Negaunee, and, in less than two years from the time ground was broken at Escanaba, the cars were carrying ore and passengers over the line. The main line is 62½ miles in length, with about 10 miles branching off from Negaunee to the mines. The business of the road has more than answered the expectations of the Company. The first three years of its existence it carried 416,807 tons of ore, and owned over $1,000,000. It rises 825 feet in going the whole distance, and passes through a wilderness of pine barrens, offensive to the eye, and seemingly of not the slightest use in the economy of the universe. The heavy down grade is of the greatest service in the shipment of ores, and is an advantage that the Peninsular Road has in common with all the roads that carry [from the mineral regions. The Northwestern Railroad has made the most comprehensive arrangement for the next season's business over its Peninsular Division. The number of its ore cars will be increased from 1,100, which it carried last season, to 2,000. The new cars will be ready by the opening of navigation, will be six-wheeled, and will have a carrying capacity of six tons each. The road has also purchased twenty-five new first-class freight engines, which will be used in the Upper Peninsula as business may require. It may not be amiss to add, in this connection, that the officers of the Northwestern Railroad are in receipt of information from the Ward interest of Detroit, which is now exploring the Menomonee iron region, of the most encouraging character, and which may lead [to the speedy building of the branch into that district for which surveys have already been made.

MARQUETTE, HOUGHTON & ONTONAGON RAILROAD.

The Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad was projected by the late Heman B. Ely, of Rochester, N. Y., before any mining was done in the Marquette region. He caused the surveys to be made in 1852, and in 1853 commenced the construction of the road as a private enterprise from the mines which are near Ishpeming to Marquette. The cars ran to Ishpeming for the first time in 1857. Previous to this time, about 2,000 tons of ore had been brought over a plank-road, built in 1855, from the mines to Marquette. The difficulties encountered by the engineer were great. The length of the road was 14 miles, and its terminus 850 feet above its starting-point. There is scarcely a road in the country doing a large amount of business over steeper grades, the heaviest being about 150 feet to the mile. In building the first ten miles of the road, the amount of excavation found necessary was 40,000 cubic yards to the mile. In completing the road to L'Anse, a similar amount of excavation was found necessary for the last 10 miles before reaching that village. In 1862, 4 miles were added to the road; and 20 miles more, which carried it into the region of Lake Michugammi, in 1864. The side-tracks into the mines are the property of the Company. At present the road, with its branches, is about 100 miles in length. It was completed to L'Anse a short time ago, the first train running over its whole length on Monday, Dec. 16, 1872. From that date, passengers were carried from one terminus of the road to the other, and trains soon after commenced running on schedule-time. The Summit, or highest point on the route is 1,107 feet above the level of the lake, from which point to L'Anse the descent is by steep grades. Lake Michigammi is 946 feet above Lake Superior, from which it is distant, at its nearest point, only 25 miles. In descending from the Summit to L'Anse, the line crosses many times the Sturgeon and Falls Rivers, and passes through much wild and picturesque scenery. The road was known as the Iron Mountain Railroad of Michigan, until, in 1858, it was consolidated with the Bay de Noquet & Marquette Railroad, and called the Marquette & Ontonagon Railroad. The building of the road has been, entirely due to individual enterprise, for, although there has been a land-grant in prospect, it has been so bandied about by State legislation that it has never been available for financial purposes. The tenure of the grant does not expire until 1878, ere which time, there is no doubt, Ontonagon will be the end of the line. In regard to work beyond the present terminus at L'Anse, the officers are disposed to say little. The management has generally been able, and no railroad in the country has been more profitable to its stockholders. The Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad will always be important, not only for the immense local traffic done over it, but also as a through line connecting with the Northern Pacific. The credit for surmounting the difficulties of the route are largely due to Jacob Houghton, Esq., Chief Engineer. The road is at present under the special direction of Mr. Samuel P. Ely, Vice President and Managing Director.

The following table shows the tonnage both ways since 1859. It will be understood that the principal shipments have been ores from the mines:

	Tons East and West.		Tons East and West.
1859	90,581	1867	340,081
1860	156,081	1868	314,809
1861	55,470	1869	376,158
1862	157,557	1870	541,855
1863	281,489	1871	507,111
1864	283,472	1872	600,000
1865	216,215		
1866	236,976	Total	4,107,843

FACILITIES OF TRANSPORTATION.

Facilities of transportation are somewhat greater now than when the first ore was brought from the Jackson Mine to Marquette by plank-road, nearly twenty years ago. Now the ore has three outlets by which it can reach the market: Marquette, L'Anse, and Escanaba. The capacity of the roads connecting the mines with these points will soon be severely tested. The ore-docks, built for convenience of shipment, will probably be equal to all the demands made upon them for many years to come. Escanaba is connected with the heart of the Marquette iron district, at Negaunee, by the Peninsular Railroad, now owned by the Northwestern Railroad Company. The Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad connects L'Anse and Marquette, running along the backbone of the iron region of the Upper Peninsula. It is 14 miles from Marquette to Negaunee, and not quite 40 to Lake Michigammi, the centre of one of the great deposits of the district. From Lake Michigammi to L'Anse, which is at the head of a Keweenaw Bay, it is about 25 miles. From the vicinity of Lake Michigammi, and eastward, the ores will all go either to Marquette or Escanaba. West of Lake Michigammi, the ores will be taken to L'Anse for shipment. The region west of the lake is rich in minerals, but the little wooden village at the head of the bay has as yet but three tributary mines. Branches are built to all mines opened along the line of the railroad. All the ore thus far mined has been carried to the lake ports, near and remote, by sail-vessels and steamboats, none of it having ever sought a distant point of consumption by rail. A kind of awkward craft, used considerably in transportation, are steam-barges. These go in pairs,—one of these being provided with steam, and the other with seats,—the steam barge towing its companion. Over 200 vessels of all descriptions were engaged in the transportation of ores last season.

COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

All things being equal, no mode of transfer can compete with transportation by water. Railroads would have little to do in the way of carrying either ore or pig-iron to a distance, if it were "always summer." All the ore has to be reshipped once, and, to the remote furnaces, twice. Lake freights were, last season, about as follows per gross ton: From Marquette to Chicago, $2.50; to Detroit, $2.75; to Cleveland, $3; to Buffalo, $3.50. To these rates had to be added railroad charges as follows: The Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad delivered ore at their dock in Marquette for $1.65 per gross ton, exclusive of dock charges, which were 20 cents per ton. The Peninsula Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern carried for $1.75 the gross ton from Negaunee to Escanaba, and made similar dock-charges. Freights from Escanaba to all ports mentioned above were, of course, at lower figures than those given. From Escanaba to Chicago, the charges were only $1.25 per ton,—making the total charges from the mines to this point only a trifle more than $3. If suitable fuel can be obtained at reasonable prices, as now seems probable, there is no point on the lakes that can compete with Chicago in the manufacture of pig-iron. The above estimate of rates is made upon the lowest basis, and varies late in the season, or in exceptional cases.

POSSIBILITIES OF TRANSPORTATION.

There is little reason to expect that lake freights will fall much below the present figure for some time to come. Neither is it probable that they will become unreasonably high, except from transient causes. Exorbitant rates will induce the Mining Companies, in self-defence, to combine to do their own carrying. This is already done to a limited extent, and the amount of ore thus carried will be annually increased. A combination has been formed, of which the Cleveland Mining Company is the head, which will put upon the lake four steam-barges with sail consorts, making eight in all. This example will be followed should the owners of vessels prove unreasonable. A good deal is expected from the railroads, which, it is to be hoped, results will justify. The Peninsula Division of the Chicago & Northwestern carries from Negaunee to Escanaba, 62 miles, for little less than 3 cents a mile per gross ton; the Marquette & Ontonagon Railroad carries 37 miles for a little less than 5 cents per ton. The distances are short; the roads are comparatively new, and operated in a country where railroad traffic is often interrupted during the winter season. It is a settled principle on Eastern roads that freights can be taken long distances for 1 cent per ton per mile. These roads are wealthy organizations; have been operated for many years; have all necessary appliances for advantageous working, and their trains are seldom impeded by snow; they are not obliged to keep a sufficient amount of rolling stock on hand to do in six months the work which should be equally distributed throughout the year. To what extent the Chicago & Northwestern can accommodate the mining interests of this region remains to be determined. If ores has to be transported entirely by lake, it becomes necessary to accumulate it in large quantities during the summer, both at the points of production and the points of consumption, for use during the winter season. We cannot tell to what extent the opening of the Menomonee iron district will stimulate the iron trade within the next few years. Many furnaces will probably be built in the northern part of Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan, and at points not remote from it, to which ores will be taken by rail without regard to the season. Ores will also be shipped by railroads to many points where the tariff for increased distances by rail does not exceed the cost of transferring from vessels to cars at some lake-port. Intelligent persons interested in the iron business in the Marquette region think that ore can be taken from Negaunee to Chicago for $3, a distance of 375 miles. If it should be found that it can be taken from the banks of the Menomonee to Chicago for $3.50 the gross ton, it will doubtless be found profitable to move much of it in the winter.

ORE-DOCKS.

The necessity of transferring with ease and rapidity the vast amount of ores in transit from cars to vessels has compelled the building of expensive appliances for that purpose. The ore-docks are not a new invention, but have been used for many years elsewhere, especially in shipping coal. The ore-dock is simply a high pier running out into the water as far as the business to be done on it requires. A double track is laid upon it, and vessels come up on either side to receive their freight. The docks are twenty-five or thirty feet high. Immediately under the tracks are triangular pockets, or boxes, the bottoms elevated at an angle of fifty degrees, so that the ore will slide outward of its own weight. These are closed by gates. Trains of cars run out upon the docks; the ore is tilted into the pockets; the gates are raised, and the mass slides by its own weight, through movable chutes, into the holds of the vessels waiting to receive it. Pockets are made to hold from 50 to 60 tons, and a vessel carrying 1,200 tons can be loaded in three or four hours. Steamboats that carry a small amount of ore are sometimes loaded from an ordinary dock with hand-barrows. Without these facilities of transfer, the iron trade would labor under serious disadvantages.

RAILROAD ORE-DOCK.

There are two ore-docks at Marquette,—one belonging to the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, and the other to the Cleveland Iron Company. They thrust their long, heavily-ribbed forms out into the bay, adding a prominent feature to its picturesque beauties. On summer-nights, lighted by long rows of gas-lamps, and alive with the noise and bustle of transfer, they are the chief objects of interest in the little city. The larger belongs to the Marquette & Ontonagon Railroad. It has cost, with its various extensions, about $175,000. It was built in 1865, with sixty pockets. It was destroyed by fire in 1868, but rebuilt and put in operation the same year, with superior accommodations. It has now 130 pockets, and can load six vessels at the same time. It is to be extended 500 feet farther this winter, and eighty pockets are to be added, giving it a capacity for loading ten vessels at a time. When extended, the dock will contain about 15,000 tons, or enough to load eighteen or twenty vessels of the average size. Vessels from Lake Superior seldom carry more than 1,000 or 1,100 tons. The canal will not admit of the passage of vessels carrying more; and, although it is hoped, it is doubtful if the contemplated enlargement will be completed this season. The aggregate cost of the dock, with its final additions, will be over $250,000.

CLEVELAND IRON COMPANY'S DOCK.

The ore-dock of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company was built in 1859. It receives ore from the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, but the Company does its own forwarding. It cost about $125,000. It has thirty-five pockets all on one side, the other side being used for general merchandise, and being merely an ordinary steamboat dock. The warehouse portion of the pier is one of the old landmarks, or watermarks, of Marquette, and connected with its earliest efforts at trade, dating back to 1852. The capacity of the dock will be increased this season by the addition of nineteen pockets, making fifty-four in in all, holding in the aggregate 2,700 tons. A bulkhead, or wharf, is also to be built on the south side, with a lake front of 600 feet, and a depth of 300 feet.

ESCANABA DOCK.

The ore-dock at Escanaba is the most capacious on the lakes. It was built in 1864 by the Peninsular Railroad Company, then an independent organization. It had originally a length of 800 feet, which, by additions made last winter and the present winter, will be increased to 1,600 feet. It will admit of the loading of sixteen vessels at the same time. The vessels loaded at Escanaba, not being limited in regard to tonnage, can carry from 1,200 to 1,500 tons. From estimates made above, it will be seen that fifty vessels could easily be loaded per day of twelve hours each at Escanaba, and that, in five months, over 7,000,000 gross tons of ore could be shipped from this port alone, if the requisite number of craft could be obtained, and railroad-transportation were equal to the emergency. The blast-furnace at Escanaba is just completed, and marks an era of great importance in that village.

L'ANSE AND ITS ORE DOCK.

L'Anse is situated at the head of Keweenaw Bay, and is the present terminus of the Marquette & Ontonagon Railroad. It was laid out by the Railroad Company about a year ago, and has now more than 1,000 inhabitants. Speculation is rife, and the town-lots have an upward tendency, although, to the casual observer, so many front feet of an iceberg would seem equally valuable. Lots upon the street fronting the lake sell for $1,000, and are hard to come by at that. The village has considerable prospective importance. It has an excellent harbor,—one of the best on Lake Superior,—and will, next season, be one of the three points whence ore will be shipped from the iron region to the ports of the Lower Lakes. Charcoal, which is so essential to the iron-manufacture, can be obtained in great quantities from the shores of Keweenaw Bay, and it will not be long ere several furnaces will assist in giving a show of life and importance to the town. The ore-dock of L'Anse is now its principal attraction. It is not finished, but will be ready for use by the opening of navigation. As at present designed, it will have eighty pockets, with ample room on each side for two vessels, and a steamer at the end; but it can be extended, if necessary, much farther into the bay. It is expected that about 1,000,000 tons of ore will be carried over the Marquette & Ontonagon Railroad next summer, of which from 100,000 to 150,000 tons will be shipped at L'Anse, and the rest at Marquette. This will be the product of the two or three mines tributary to the place, and will be immensely increased as the Lake Michigammi iron district, and the country to the west of it, are developed. While waiting for her era of prosperity, the citizens of L'Anse cannot spend the time more profitably than in building a good hotel, and making the place agreeable to strangers. A little attention to humanity would also seem graceful in the inhabitants,—three homeless and penniless men having died from want and exposure during the bitter cold weather that occurred about Christmas, and another having cut his throat about the same time because not a door would open to receive him.

THE SCOURGE OF CORSICA.

The Most Remarkable Bandit of Modern Times—The Death of Antonio Suzzoni—Four Times on the Scaffold—An Unparalleled Career of Crime.

On the afternoon of the 4th of December last, four gendarmes, carrying a litter covered with a heavy cloak, entered the Venosta gate in the famous Corsican city of Ajaccio. A large concourse of people gathered about the officers as it was not difficult to see that the object concealed under the cloak was a human body. But the excitement of the crowd grew most intense when the gendarmes told them that the man whose dead body they were carrying was the famous Suzzoni, the brigand who for years had been a terror to the good people of Corsica. After watching him closely for a month, the gendarmes had succeeded in tracking him to a cave in the Corsican mountains, which had hitherto remained unknown to the inhabitants of the island in general, and had there, after a desperate struggle on his part, shot him dead. Eleven bullets had riddled the body of this extraordinary bandit, and, when at the point of death, with a last desperate effort, he had frantically bitten the hand of one of his slayers.

Antonio Suzzoni, whose fame among his countrymen will remain as green as that of the redoubtable Fra Diavolo did among the Neapolitans, was born at Ajaccio, in the year 1832, only a few doors from the historical spot where Napoleon Bonaparte first saw the light. Like his illustrious countryman, Suzzoni displayed in his childhood remarkable traits, and when he was 12 years old he was looked upon by the people of his native city as the handsomest and wickedest boy in Ajaccio. He was arrested again and again during the next few years for theft and deeds of violence, and, in 1848, for trying to set fire to the Orphan Asylum, sentenced to be severely scourged, and to be sent to the Bagne of Toulon. He received the flogging at first with stoic courage, but finally, as the lash lacerated his back more and more, he began to scream at the top of his voice, and howled for mercy, which was not extended to him. He was almost dead when he was taken back to his cell, and when he recovered from the consequences of the castigation, although he was chained to the wall, managed to effect his escape. He fled to the mountains, where he was hospitably received by one of the numerous bands of brigands that infest the highlands of Corsica, and graduated rapidly in the school of crime. He was not yet 20 years old when he had already committed a number of murders, and a reward of 1,000 francs was offered for him, dead or alive, by Prefect M. Abbatucci. The young scoundrel revenged himself upon this official in a truly fiendish manner. He disguised himself as an organ-grinder, and entered M. Abbatucci's house in Ajaccio, where he was met by the daughter of the Prefect. When she told the disguised visitor who she was, he threw some vitriol in her face, which disfigured her for life. Running hastily toward the door, he shouted to her, as she was screaming with agony, "Tell that dog of a father of yours that Suzzoni did it!"

The infamous outrage excited the most intense indignation in Ajaccio. The young men of the city organized an expedition to hunt up the villainous Suzzoni, and after scouring the surrounding country for several days, they caught him sleeping in a haystack near the village of Bordone. His captors at first intended to shoot him on the spot, but more prudent counsels prevailed, and, after tying him so that he was unable to move, and gagging him in order to stop his defiant and blasphemous talk, they conveyed him to Ajaccio. There he was tried for the murders and other crimes he had committed, and on the 20th of April, 1853, sentenced to death. Upon hearing his doom he burst into derisive laughter, and told his judges they had better look out, as he would be sure to get even with them. He was as good as his word; for when he was taken to the scaffold, on the 15th of May, he was rescued from the hands of the executioner by a band of disguised brigands, who hurried him away before the inefficient authorities were able to prevent it. A large and disastrous conflagration which happened a short time afterward at Ajaccio was generally attributed to Suzzoni.

The sight of the guillotine, however, must have frightened the young bandit, for we next find him in the neighboring island of Sardinia. That island is populated by a race which retains many of the semi-barbarous traits of its ancestors. Brigandage is flourishing there to the present day, and Suzzoni had a splendid time. In 1856 he was a most handsome young fellow, with cheeks as rosy as those of a young maiden, small hands and feet, small, twinkling black eyes, and a wealth of raven locks. He robbed and killed, and at the same time became a libertine of the most unbridled sensuality. In 1857, however, Suzzoni, having murdered a woman and set fire to her house near Borm, was arrested, and the soldiers who caught him prepared to shoot him. He offered to reveal to the young officer in command the place where his accomplices were concealed, and, after leading the officer and his men a foolish chase, made his escape. He was re-caught shortly afterward, and this time they wanted to hang him, but again the lucky scoundrel slipped from their grasp. Sardinia becoming too hot for him, he returned to Corsica, where he soon marked his path by robberies and murders. By this time a sort of romantic halo had gathered round his person in the opinion of the ignorant and superstitious peasants, and it was believed that he was in secret league with the Evil One himself, and that no prison-bolts or chains would be able to hold him.

In 1862, Suzzoni fell desperately in love with the wife of a wealthy farmer, named Teresa Benvoglio, whom he, in his turn, so fascinated that she fled with him from Corsica to Tuscany. Suzzoni there entered the Italian army, and for several years led a quiet and respectable life. His mistress died in 1869, in consequence of a railroad accident near Florence, and this event aroused again all the dangerous instincts of his wild nature. He deserted the army and returned to Corsica, where he soon afterward spread terror and consternation among the honest people. Rewards were offered again for his apprehension; but he eluded the grasp of the authorities until 1872, when, on the 12th of April, he was arrested. Sentence of death was passed upon him upon his trial. He had an excellent lawyer, who managed to delay the execution of the sentence, and one fine morning Suzzoni's jailer found, upon opening his cell, that his dangerous prisoner had again escaped. The new Prefect of Corsica, a very energetic man, upon being informed of what had occurred, at once sent a dozen of his best officers after him, who, after a long and patient chase, finally overtook him, and put an end to his remarkable career in the manner which we have described.

A Blundering Servant and Two Happy Preachers.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

In Pittsburgh there dwells a wealthy lady and religious, who takes a lively interest in all work started under good auspices. She had observed among the clergymen of the city one who labored zealously, and whose Sabbath sermons delighted her, in common with many others of a large congregation. Having abundance of money she conceived the happy idea of surprising the clergyman, shortly after the new year opened, with a present of $500 in gold, and, procuring the same, the good lady sent it to the clergyman's house. The messenger, however, misunderstood the name, taking for it that of another equally well-known clergyman of a different denomination, of whom no more need be said than that he resides in a pleasant little house on a pleasant street in Allegheny. Thither the gold-carrier repaired, and left the parcel containing the money, with a verbal statement of the compliments of the donor. The recipient was somewhat astonished, but, knowing the lady's goodness of heart, made no further inquiry. He sat him down and wrote a very elegant letter of thanks, which was immediately posted. Before the letter reached its destination, the lady had learned of her servant's mistake, and sent him back to Allegheny for the present, with directions to bring it to the minister specified in the first direction. This was done. Next day it was the turn of the benevolent planner of surprises to be astonished by the letter of thanks from the clergyman to whom the messenger brought the present by mistake. It was so neatly and expressively couched, and altogether such an admirable epistle, that the recipient, with most excellent appreciation of the situation, procured at once $500 more in bullion, and sent it where the first had miscarried. If possible, the second was more cheerfully made than the first; so after what had passed, there was no way of getting out of its acceptance.

At the German Ambassador's dinner to M. Thiers, recently given in Paris, there were eight ladies present—Mmes. Thiers, Dosne, Leon Say, d'Erlanger, de Hatzfeld, Troubetzkoi, and de Lynar. Three of these are Americans—Baroness d'Erlanger (sometimes Miss Slidell), Countess de Hatzfeld (sometime Miss Moulton), and Princess de Lynar.

WILL SEE HIM THROUGH.

The Mercantile Community in Sympathy with the Mayor.

His Conduct in the Police Controversy Approved.

The Merchants' Exchange Tender Him Moral and Physical Support.

Remarks of the Mayor to a Committee.

A meeting of the members of the Merchants Exchange was held at No. 6 State street, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was very large. P. H. Willard, of Willard, Bacon & Co., presided, and on taking the Chair, said, from the announcement in the papers, and the notice served personally on the merchants generally, the object of assembling was well-known to all. It was a meeting, which must be exceedingly gratifying to the business men of Chicago. All were aware that for years past the City Government had been in the hands of inefficient and dishonest men, especially the Police Department. If there was a department of the City Government which demanded competency, fidelity, and the utmost devotion to the best interests of the city, it was that department. Our lives and our property virtually rested upon the probity and efficiency of the police. At the present moment the Police Commissioners were in conflict with the Mayor, and he thought no one would dissent from his opinion, that in the Hon. Joseph Medill we had an honest, upright, and able public servant,—one who, in all respects, had endeavored with the utmost attention and devotion to advance the interests of the city,—a man who had patiently devoted his time and services to scrutinizing the acts of his subordinates with a view of securing the best talent possible to assist in administering the affairs of the City Government. It seemed that he had borne with the Police Board until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and that it had become necessary to decapitate those who rose in rebellion. There was evidently, from the action of the Board of Trade, the Underwriters, and the document to which the signatures of many merchants were attached, a deep interest taken in the controversy by the citizens, and that they would sustain the Mayor in the position he had taken. The speaker thought those present, as merchants who are interested in the weal of the city, should give proper expression to their feelings of approbation of the Mayor's course, and tender to him all the aid in their power. It nerved and strengthened a public man, when doing right, to show him that his services were appreciated, and he would continue the work with renewed vigor when assured of the co-operation of lovers of law and order. From what the speaker had seen at the Police Headquarters, he was surprised that life and property were as safe as they appeared to be. He concluded by saying that it was important to have in the different departments of the City Government men who were efficient and hated crime, and were upholders of virtue and good government.

Colonel Messer, of Harmon, Messer & Co., moved that a Committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Colonel Messer, J. B. Briggs, of Gould, Briggs & Co., A. A. Sprague, of Sprague, Warner & Co., John M. Wright, of John M. Wright & Co.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The conflict for power in the administration of our Police Department, now going on between the head of our City Government and his subordinates, involving the dearest interests of our city, demands a decided expression of the merchants of Chicago; therefore

Resolved, That we recognize in Joseph Medill, Mayor, a pure and honest public servant, bound by his oath and duty to execute the laws.

Resolved, That we tender to him our cordial support, in such manner and at such times as he may demand.

Resolved, That, firmly believing a perfect Police Department can only be secured by the abolition of the Board of Police Commissioners, we are emphatically and decidedly in favor of its abolition, not only for the purpose of safety of our lives and property, but as an economical measure in the saving at least of $50,000 in taxes.

Mr. Wright trusted the resolutions would be unanimously adopted. The language but feebly expressed the feelings entertained for the Police Commissioners, who had created the present difficulty. He had been connected with the City Government of Boston for several years, and had had opportunities to see the workings of the police system. There were no Police Commissioners in that city; the Mayor received the reports of the officers in command, and was responsible for their efficiency; consequently it was one of the best Police Departments in the United States. There was never any trouble. The police force of Chicago was the dirtiest and the meanest he had ever seen. Until lately, a capacity for drinking lager beer and whiskey, and working a little at the polls on election day, seemed to be necessary qualifications for membership. Mayor Medill had, however, stopped all that with his power, and had said to the people of Chicago, "Gentlemen, if you back me, I will give you a Police Department that will not only protect your property and life, but one of which you and I shall be proud." The merchants and people would unquestionably "back up" the Mayor. [Applause.]

Mr. Stewart heartily concurred in the resolutions. He took it for granted that they were presented to show that the merchants would give their moral and, if necessary, their physical support to the Mayor to enable him to discharge the great duties intrusted to him by the Mayor's bill. The police force were in a quandary. They were simply common soldiers, whose duty it was to act and not to deliberate. It was the duty of those present to emphatically show on which side they were, and which side the patrolmen should array themselves,—on the side of decency and order, on the side of protection to life and property; otherwise, the merchants should be prepared to lend their physical support to the Mayor.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Wright moved that a Committee be appointed to present the resolutions to the Mayor.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed the following named gentlemen to constitute the Committee: Messrs. Wright, Stewart, Briggs, Messer, and Sprague. Mr. Willard was added.

The meeting then adjourned.

AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Immediately after the adjournment of the meeting, the Committee visited the Mayor at his office. Mr. Wright presented the resolutions, stating in a few words the result, the object of the call. He said that the Merchants' Association had been watching the course of recent municipal events with much interest. They deemed that the course that the Mayor had pursued was the right course, and every way the best course under the circumstances, and had every confidence in his fidelity and persistency of purpose.

The Mayor replied in substance as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Let me offer you my sincere thanks for the warm and unqualified testimonial of sympathy, approbation, and support from your responsible and influential body. It is hardly necessary to make any extended reply to the resolutions. You have witnessed during the past week the struggle to which you have referred, and observed the course I have pursued. I intend to go steadily and perseveringly forward in the same direction until we come to the end of it. My judgment is that the worst of this controversy is ended. So far as any breach of the peace is concerned, I think that the danger is past. I believe I can say that the police force, without exception, have given in their unqualified and unconditional adherence and support to the city authorities as represented in this contest by the Mayor, with the exception, of course, of the Commissioners; for you will understand that I am speaking simply of the officers. I am not aware that there is a solitary police officer, who is in contumacy to the Mayor, who refuses to do his duty, or to make his report to the Superintendent of Police. They all had something to say in opposition, but this morning they have all yielded, and are clothed, and in their right mind. I am happy to say, however, that from the first a decided majority of the police force have supported the Mayor without wavering; and I am still better pleased to be able to know that the remainder now occupy the same position. I intend to send to the Council to-night the names of the Commissioners who are to take the place of those removed. If the Council does not act to-night it will certainly act within a very short time. Certain forms of law must be observed, such as referring to communication to a Committee, and printing the report, before the Council can take definite action. But I think it is in the power of the Council to have the whole matter disposed of this week, if not by to-morrow night. If any gentlemen feel aggrieved, they will be in a position to take their grievances to the Supreme Court, and have them settled. The city authorities, so far as I have anything to say about the matter, will not throw any obstacle in the way of such a solution of the points in dispute. The sooner the affair goes to the Court for adjustment the better for all concerned. If there is any doubt that my course has been in harmony with law and the institutions of the State, I, of all men in the city, am anxious to be set right. I think that thus far I have acted in accordance with the law. But there seem to be gentlemen who doubt it, and I wish that they may have the opportunity to have that question tested thoroughly and definitely.

You make some reference, gentlemen, to the abolition of the Board itself. I do not know that it would be proper for me to express any particular opinion on that subject. I do not know that you ask for it.

A member of the Committee—We offer that as the opinion of our Association. We don't say that you entertain that opinion.

The Mayor—That seems to be a very widespread opinion in regard to the police force. That was the original law and rule in this city for many years. The Mayor had the appointment of all the officers, and removal of them all, and during that period no man remembers when the peace of the city was jeopardized by such a quarrel as the present. The opinions I entertained before I was Mayor were these: Every public question in the nature of legislation or of counsel requires more than one man to perform it. It requires a concurrence of many minds, because one man can not see all sides of a law-making question, or all the questions likely to arise under a law when made. Therefore, a legislative body should be composed of many persons, but for execution or for administration, the nearer you can approach to unity, the more certain you are to secure conformity in action, and alacrity in the performance of duty. If one man is charged with the performance of the Executive duty, and he does not perform it well, the people, his constituents, knows just where to put their hand upon him; they know exactly who to call to account.

The Mayor elaborated this portion of his reply in various ways. He compared his own position with that of the President of the United States, or the Governor of a State, who was hampered in their action by few Boards, and had all necessary freedom of action. We have one Secretary of State, one Treasurer, both in State and National Governments. More would complicate and embarrass without facilitating the public business. In executive or administrative business, one man acts more definitely, distinctively, quickly, understandingly, and responsibly, than any number of men. For reasons of this nature the Mayor's bill was passed, and not to make a one-man power, of which some people seemed inclined to complain. Napoleon preferred one poor General to several good ones, realizing the necessity of unity in administrative action.

The Committee retired with many expressions of confidence and support.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Is It Practicable to Make Assessors Liable for Gross Blunders Resulting in Loss to the County?

Big Pay for Court Bailiffs—How $5,000 is to Be Squandered for $2,800 Worth of Work in the Recorder's Office.

A regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Miller in the chair. Present, Messrs. Galloway, Lonergan, Jones, Pahlman, Bogue, Harrison, Harris, Herting, Clough, Crawford, Ashton, Russell.

Several petitions for the rebate of taxes were referred to the Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

Mr. Harrison moved that the County Attorney examine and report whether it was practicable to make Assessors liable for such gross blunders as those shown in the preceding petitions, resulting, as they did, in loss to the county.

The motion was agreed to.

The Bailiffs of the several Courts asked the Board to fix their pay at $1,200 a year, instead of $4 a day. The Judges indorsed the petition. The prayer was granted.

A Mrs. Marsh petitioned for the return of $24, paid by her to the late County Physician, Dr. McCarthy, he pretending that he was entitled to that sum for examining as to the alleged insanity of her mother.

Several bills were presented and referred.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes reported back several applications for rebates.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers reported a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the County Physician to report himself as a witness in all cases where he had certified to insanity.

The Norwood Park question was taken up, and Mr. Reed made a speech in behalf of those applying for the setting off the new town. The prayer of the petitioners was granted.

The Committee on Public Records reported, recommending that the pay of the Chief Clerk in the Recorder's office be $2,400, and that the salary of the Superintendent of the Folio Department be $150 a month.

Mr. Bogue said under the old system the Chief Clerk got $1,800, and did what it was proposed he should now do. The old Recorder had a Superintendent of Records, or Folio Department, who got $18 a week, but did other work, for which he got further pay. He was opposed to increasing the Chief Clerk's pay. The Board proposed to pay four or five thousand dollars for work for which Mr. Gassette paid $2,800.

Mr. Harrison also opposed the report. There was very little work in the office now, and the folio writers were not making wages. The Chief Clerk received the money, but turned it over every night to the Recorder. Two thousand dollars, or what a good bank clerk got, was quite enough for him. The Recorder should give his whole time to the business, and not put the work on others.

The vote on raising the Chief Clerk's salary resulted—yeas, 9; nays, 4—as follows:

Yeas—Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Russell, and Miller.

Nays—Bogue, Clough, Galloway, and Harrison.

The other recommendation was agreed to by the same vote.

The following resolution, based on a communication from the County Attorney, was presented and adopted:

WHEREAS, The county is entitled to the proceeds of sale on judgments, in cases of forfeited recognizances; and

WHEREAS, The Sheriff is unable to ascertain the extent of the title and interest of defendants in the land which is levied upon, and which they claim to own; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Records be authorized to make an arrangement, if they think the same advisable, whereby the County Attorney can obtain information which will enable him to judge of the value of title in such cases, with the view of bidding in for the county property in cases where the title is found to be good.

Mr. Harrison offered a new rule, providing that all bills audited by the Board on the reports of Committees shall be read in full before being voted upon.

It was so amended as to provide for reading at the time of reference, and then adopted.

Mr. Crawford moved that two members be added to the Standing Committees, and that the Chairman of the Board serve on the Committees on Finance, Public Buildings, Poor House and Paupers, and Public Service.

After long discussion, the resolution was tabled—yeas, 7; nays, 5—Ashton, Crawford, Herting, Pahlman, and Russell.

The Board adjourned till Monday.

A FRIGHTFUL FALL.

Newton Rappleye, formerly of the firm of Rappleye & Whittmore, retail boot and shoe dealers, on Twenty-second street, met with a very narrow escape from death yesterday, by falling through the sky-light in the court of the Avenue House. Fortunately, however, he escaped without injuring himself to any greater extent than some severe bruises, and perhaps some internal injuries, though not probable. It is a wonder that he was not killed by the fall, as he broke through plate-glass more than a half inch in thickness, tumbling down upon the floor beneath. The residents of that section should be thankful that the call was not closer, and a valuable citizen taken away, as Mr. Rappleye has the reputation of being a responsible and enterprising member of the community, and his loss would have been severely felt. Up to the present writing Mr. Rappleye is quite comfortable and doing as well as could be expected.

EVANSTON MATTERS.

Hon. William Parsons, M. P., of England, will lecture in the Methodist Church this evening, under the auspices of the Educational Association of the Ladies' College.

The ladies of the Methodist Church will give a sociable on Thursday evening, at the residence of L. Pitner, Esq., on Davis street.

The "Lakesides" will meet at the residence of Rev. E. N. Packard, next Thursday evening, when the exercises announced in THE TRIBUNE two weeks ago will be given.

The Village Trustees will hold their regular monthly meeting this evening, in the office of Theodore Becze, Secretary of the Board.

The Pioneer Fire Company will hold their monthly meeting in the Engine House, on Orrington avenue, Thursday evening next. A full attendance is urgently requested.

THE BOARD'S FRIENDS.

Hesing's Great Indignation "Mass" Meeting.

The Supporters of "Liberty" and the Defunct Board of Police in Council.

Speeches by Prominent Indignants from Archer Road, Etc.

A couple of hours previous to sundown yesterday, a postage-stamp placard bearing the oft-abused legend "Liberty" on its north end, announced to the astonished citizens of Chicago that an "indignation" mass meeting of pure patriots, opposed to law and order, Police Superintendents, Legislative "bondage," and Executive power, would be held in the Burlington Hall—a temple given over to the swilling of beer and raising of tobacco clouds. The meeting was announced for 2 o'clock, and the postage-stamps aforesaid bore the names of a dozen somewhat prominent individuals, among them, A. C. Hesing, commonly known as the "Count" of that ilk.

With an eye toward economy, the prudent janitor of the hall failed to light more than two or three gas-jets, so that the "indignant" patriots could rest in the shade until the hall would open. A select guard of vagabond urchins, mostly drawn from the classic regions of Butterfield and South State streets, occupied the front seats, and amused themselves, while entertaining the very large audience, with cat-calls, horrible whistlings, and grimaces unseemly to behold.

About a hundred foolish-looking men, in slouched hats, and splashed boots, steamed themselves by the stoves, or were scattered dismally through the vast space of the cheerless hall.

Shrill voices called out with ironical impatience, "Hesing," "Kehoe," "Sheridan," "Klokke," and "Hon. John Wrenn." The latter patriot keeps a saloon somewhere on State street, and hence the high respect in which the "influential" indignants evidently held him. Also, there appeared upon the placard the name of "Captain" F. R. Butler, a military gentleman whose valor may be very great, but whose warlike experience is limited, it is said, to watching the imposing martial movements of the enraged militia.

At half-past 3 o'clock, the crowd, such as it was, became frightfully clamorous, and a spectral-looking person, in a huge stovepipe hat, shuffled out on the platform, and announced, through his somewhat extensive nasal organ, that "Hon. John Wrenn" could not be present, so the crowd should dispense with his enlivening oratory. At this there arose cries of "Take off your hat;" "Go soak your head, old buffer;" "Does your grandmother know you're out?" and so forth. The man in the stove-pipe hat dived behind the scenes, followed by a storm of discordant cries.

"Folz" was the next orator called for, but there was no response. Just then an adventurous but heavy-heeled person, with very red whiskers, attempted to climb up to the platform, and flopped down again in regular lobberly style. This drew a yell from the good Samaritans present, and a couple of brawny fellows rushed forward and threw the slouchy individual up on the dais, like a sack of corn. This performance evoked another burst of satirical applause.

Another awful row was raised at this point, and the man in the stove-pipe hat came out on the platform and said:

If any of you have any speakers to make prominent remarks, let them come forward. We will introduce to you Mr. Holtz, of the Sixth Ward. [Yells.]

The person named, a puffy Teuton in a full beard, came out, and, expanding his chest, commenced his oration:

SHENTLEMENS AND GENTLEMEN OF CHICAGO: I am here from the Sixth Wart. We don't know vot pe are here for. We don't know what is to come—we don't know what has come. We knows not what may comes. Are you a citizens? I am. [All this was accompanied by furious gestures, which provoked terrific confusion and laughter.] Ish Washburn here? [Cries of "Shut up;" "Go home and go to bed;" and terrible yelling.] Who ish Washburns? [Cries of "We give it up;" "Go and find out."]

At this point it became very evident that Mr. Holtz, of Archer road, was gloriously drunk, and the man in the stove-pipe hat, whose name is "Dr. Roberts," let the drop-curtain fall. At this several rowdies rushed up the side stairs. Holtz was seized and hustled into an ante-room, where he received an unmerciful pummeling. The janitor, in terror, rushed on the stage and turned off the gas. All appeared over, and everybody rushed to go, when a movement near the door indicated a renewal of the farce.

"Captain" F. R. Butler, a sallow looking person, with any quantity of brass in his face, jumped on the stage and nominated "Dr. Roberts" for Chairman. The gas-jets were turned on again, as a feeble "aye" announced the concurrence of the crowd in the nomination.

Roberts introduced "Captain" Butler in his turn, and that person addressed the crowd in a speech of the bar-room stripe, made up of commonplaces, and filled with the windiest imaginable trash. He spoke of "one-man power," and asked who were the "Board of Trade" and the "Board of Underwriters?" (It may be as well to remark here that Mr. Butler's interest in Chicago is carried on his back.) His tirade was listened to with lassitude. Few yells greeted his "effort." He rung in all the old political saws that have been going the rounds for fifty years. Finally the crowd got sick, and dispersed amid yells, hoots, and ribald expressions.

Thus ended the meeting of the great "indignants." Not a single man of any standing in the community touched it, and the whole affair may be truthfully set down as a broad farce.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

On the National Advisory Committee for the United States, of the Vienna Exhibition, are the following residents of Chicago:

Mining, Quarrying, and Metallurgy—L. Holly, Bessemer steel.

Chemical Industry—Joseph Hirsch.

Food as Products of Industry—Dr. John H. Rauch, E. S. Chesborough, Governor William Bross, William E. Doggett.

Metal Industry—O. W. Potter, A. B. Meeker.

Musical Instruments—Julius Fuchs, Robert Goldbeck, Florence Ziegfeld.

The Private Dwelling House and Architecture—P. P. Wight, W. W. Boyington, J. C. Cochrane, W. H. Drake.

Exhibition Showing the Organization and Influence of Museums of Fine Arts Applied to Industry—The Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, J. M. Walker, George Sturges, H. M. Thompson.

Art as Applied to Religion—The Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D. D., LL. D., etc.

Objects of Fine Art of the Past Exhibited by Amateurs and Owners of Collections—Albert Crosby.

The History of Inventions; Civil Engineering and Public Works—E. S. Chesborough.

Geography and Statistics—Charles Randolph.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

D. L. Moody will read the Bible in the Methodist Church Block at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Joseph Ruckart, an Englishman, was fined $100 yesterday morning by Justice Scully for vagrancy.

The Police Protective Association will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Madison Street Station. A full attendance is requested.

Rev. John Covert will lead the noon prayer-meeting in the Methodist Church Block to-day. The subject to be considered is "Humility."

Mr. V. E. Rusco, of Highland Park, near this city, has a German Bible which was printed in 1500. It is said to be the oldest copy in the United States.

The annual meeting of the Erring Woman's Refuge will be held at the institution at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning. The public are invited to present themselves at 2 p. m.

The regular meeting of the West Chicago Lyceum will be held this evening at the Leavitt Street Congregational Church. The subject for debate is: "*Resolved*, That for the public benefit, immigration should be prohibited." All young men are invited to attend.

Last Wednesday, Frederic k Treadwell, residing at No. 22 Kelley street, while at work in Hutchinson's packing-house, at the Stock Yards, fell in a tank of boiling water, and was scalded in such a manner that he died on Saturday morning in great agony. He leaves a wife and two children in destitute circumstances.

An alarm from Box 282, yesterday morning, was caused by a fire breaking out in the one-story frame building No. 520 West Lake street, owned by Mahlon D. Ogden, and occupied by Frank Creamer, as a grocery store. Loss in stock and building, $1,400. The stock was insured for $1,000 in the North Missouri, of St. Louis, and $1,000 in the Traders' of Chicago. The building was of little value, and uninsured.

Yesterday morning, Detective Dennis Simmonds, of the City Detective Department, arrived in the city from Quincy, having in custody a negro named Martin Van Buren Snyder. Martin was in the employ, a few months since, of the proprietors of a Halsted street cigar store, and, being depleted in purse, he sought to replenish it by stealing a diamond pin, valued at $600, from his mistress, and pawning it for $150 at a pawn-shop on State street, near Harrison. He then discharged himself from the service of his mistress, and went to Quincy, where, after a time, he was employed as a waiter in one of the first families of that city. Captain Sam Ellis, in whose trusty hands the case had been placed, became aware of his whereabouts, and telegraphed to the Superintendent of Police at Quincy to arrest Snyder. The Superintendent did so, and held him until the arrival of Detective Simmonds, who took him in charge, and brought him to this city. Martin confessed to the crime when arrested, and the pin was recovered by paying the pledge-money.

THE PERFUMERY WAR.

Hyde Park Seeks to Dissolve the Injunction in Favor of the Fertilizing Company.

An Unsuccessful Effort by the Latter for Delay.

Arguments Before Judge Farwell on the Motion to Dissolve.

The perfumery war between the village of Hyde Park and the Northwestern Fertilizing Company was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Farwell in the Circuit Court, that being the time set for hearing the argument on the motion to dissolve the injuntion against the Hyde Park authorities. The latter were represented by Charles Hitchcock, Sidney Smith, and Mr. Leaming as their attorneys, while for the other side there appeared Leonard Swett, Corydon Beckwith, C. M. Hardy, and J. J. Herrick.

Mr. Hitchcock read the answer of the defendants, setting forth, among other things, that the establishment of the Fertilizing Company, and the careless and slovenly manner in which it is carried on, is a nuisance, and as such is in direct violation of the ordinances of Hyde Park, which should be enforced as against the charter held by the Company; that the effluvia resulting from the piling up of offal at the works is dangerous to the health and injurious to the property of the people residing within two miles thereof; and praying the Court to dissolve the existing injunction, so that the authorities of Hyde Park may be enabled to enforce their ordinances.

Mr. Swett, for the complainants, read the affidavit of R. W. Ralston, Vice President of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, in which it is set forth that the works were set in operation again on the 30th of January, 1873, with a capacity for taking care of 50 tons of offal per day; that in 30 days more the capacity will be increased 30 tons per day; that in the next ensuing 30 days the capacity will be increased 30 tons per day more, and in the following 60 days the capacity will be still further increased; that the work of reconstruction was begun on the day following the fire on the 1st day of January, and has been carried forward with all possible diligence; that before the fire these works were the largest in capacity of any in the world, as they could utilize and dry 100 tons of offal daily, and grind 40 tons besides; that, by new improvements in machinery, they now save 60 per cent of the animal matter instead of 30 per cent, as before, and 14 per cent of ammonia, instead of about 4 per cent, as before; that it is believed that, by other improvements now in progress, the difficulty of the smell will be eventually overcome; that the business is being carried on as carefully as it is possible to do; that such material as cannot be immediately worked up is deodorized by chemicals, as far as possible; that these facts can be proved by the testimony of Professors Hirsch and Delafontaine, chemists, and a large number of the workmen employed at the factory; that this testimony can be procured by the next term of the Court, and a continuance of the motion until that time is asked for, on the ground that it has been impossible to procure that testimony up to this time, by reason of the shortness of the notice, and the peculiar difficulty of the case.

Mr. Swett proceeded to say that the question of public necessity is not affected by the answer, which sets up that it is the duty of the Court to enforce the ordinance of the village of Hyde Park as against the charter conferred by act of the Legislature. It had been impossible in the short time allowed to procure testimony to prove that the Company were careless and negligent in their manner of conducting the business, and as this was an important consideration he asked for a continuance, in order to procure the desired testimony.

The Court said it would hardly be claimed by counsel on either side that the operations of the Fertilizing Company were not a nuisance. This proceeding of the Hyde Park authorities was not instituted for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of the offal rendering business carelessly and negligently, but to prevent altogether its being carried on in the village of Hyde Park, and to obtain the power to enforce their ordinances passed for that purpose. The question in this case was not as to conducting the business successfully; that was a comparatively small matter, and proof on this point would be of little importance. The question was, Has the village the right to pass and enforce ordinances against nuisances? The motion for a continuance until next term would therefore be denied; but the complainant would be permitted to use the affidavits just read in resistance to the motion to dissolve the injunction.

Mr. Swett asked leave to amend the bill of complainant so as to make the Corporation of Hyde Park a party to the suit, and without interfering with the motion for an injunction.

Mr. Smith said no objection of a technical character would be raised.

Mr. Swett said it would be necessary to devote some time in getting together authorities, and he would suggest that the argument be postponed until Tuesday morning.

The Court was unwilling to do this, as it would interfere with the docket of set cases, and took a recess of two hours, at the expiration of which time the various attorneys made their appearance, supplied with no end of ponderous tomes.

The remainder of the afternoon was occupied by Charles Hitchcock, Esq., for the Hyde Park authorities. In his argument, Mr. Hitchcock took the ground that the fertilizing establishment was a nuisance, and, as such, came under the ordinances passed by the Board of Trustees of the village of Hyde Park, such ordinances having been enacted under and by virtue of the general law relating to village organization. He maintained that the power to pass such ordinances was vested in the Board of Trustees by statutory enactments, and that those ordinances must take precedence over the special charter of the Fertilizing Company.

Arguments by the other counsel in the case will be heard before Judge Farwell to-day.

A Jefferson County (N. Y.) Princess.

Now that the death of Louis Napoleon has set everybody's tongue wagging, we shall have a fresh batch of Bonapartist scandal. The Newark (N. J.) *Sunday Call* gives us the following: Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, without really confusing the lineage or the possible succession of his abandoned throne, played the mischief here in New Jersey. He built a handsome place at Bordentown, intrigued in a not very demonstrative way to get back the crown of Spain, and employed an assistant wife in the person of a Miss Savage, the daughter of a fashionable milliner in Philadelphia. The pair had three children, all girls, two of whom died early in life. The oldest, Caroline Delafoile, a woman of pure character, and, not many years ago, of high personal beauty, is now a Mrs. B., of Northern New York. It was illustrated in her very marriage notice how leniently we can look upon illegitimacy, if it is only royal: "Married, —— B. to Caroline Delafoile, daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain and Compte de Survilliers." The name Delafoile was derived from an accommodating Frenchman who married Miss Savage in consideration of a very comfortable estate in Jefferson County, New York, and, by the way, the pair lived comfortably together and had a nice batch of children. When Delafoile died, the widow played ducks and drakes with the estates, married the Deputy Sheriff who served executions upon her, and was keeping a boarding-house in New York some years ago. The daughter, Caroline Bonaparte, a really winning and lovely woman, has always had an annuity from the ex-King Joseph.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Cable advices from London report the new 5 per cent loan at ½ per cent premium. Though the books do not open until to-morrow, subscriptions are already coming in rapidly there and here. The prospective success of the loan had a different effect on our stock market.

Money was scarce and loaned as high as 1-32, with a large business at 7 coin, but closed at 6@9 per cent.

Sterling dull at 10¼c.

Gold was lower, ranging at 113@113¼, closing at 113.

Loans, 3@5 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $47,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $312,000.

Governments steady on moderate transactions.

State bonds dull and steady, with Tennessees and Missouris higher and strong.

Stocks were active with wide fluctuations. Western Union and Erie were the great features. The former opened at 87¼, advanced to 89, broke to 87½ on a sale of 20,000 shares, but again advanced, the last sale being at 90. Erie advanced from 67½ to 68¾, reacted to 67¼, and advanced to 69¼. New York Central advanced from 104½ to 105½, receded to 105¼, but closed at 106⅛. Lake Shore rose from 95⅜ to 95¾, and closed at 95⅛. Northwestern common ranged from 83 to 84¼; Ohio & Mississippi from 48⅞ to 49¾; St. Paul common from 53½ to 54; C. C. & I. C. from 40¼ to 41½; Union Pacific from 35¼ to 37¼. Northwestern preferred rose from 91⅞ to 94, but closed at 93. Atlantic & Pacific rose from 36⅛ to 38, and Pacific Mail from 71⅞ to 73. Rock Island was particularly steady, between 113⅝ to 114, while Hartford & Erie was weak and lower. The whole market closed strong and active.

Sterling, 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120	Coupons, '67	116⅛
5-20s of '62	114¼	Coupons, '68	116¾
Coupons, '64	114¾	New 5s ex. int	113¼
Coupons, '65	115¾	10-40s	114¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¼	Currency 6s	115

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¼	Virginias, old	47
Tennessees, old	83¾	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	83¾	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St Paul pfd	79¾
W. U. Tel	89¾	Wabash	70
Quicksilver	44¾	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	98¼	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	84¾	Terre Haute	14
American Express	69	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	77¼	Chicago & Alton	115
Pacific Mail	72¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	117
New York Central	106⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	49
Erie	69	C., C. & C	91⅞
Erie pfd	80¼	C., B. & Q	119
Harlem	119⅝	Lake Shore	95⅝
Harlem pfd	126	Indiana Central	40
Michigan Central	110	Illinois Central	120
Pittsburgh	90¼	Union Pacific stocks	36⅝
Northwestern	84	Union Pacific bonds	88⅜
Northwestern pfd	93	Central Pacific	102⅜
Rock Island	113⅝	Del. Lack. & Western	102⅝
N. J. Central	105	B. H. & Erie	9⅝
St. Paul	54¼		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—11:00 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d@12s 4d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 3d@12s 5d; club, 12s 8d@13s 2d. Corn, 27s 9d@28s. Pork, 62s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm and unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Consols, 92⅛; five-twenties of '65, 93; do of '67, 94; 10-40s, 92¼; new 5s, 91; Erie, 54. Tallow, 45s 9d.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Rentes, 54f 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 10@10¼; Orleans, 10¼@10⅜; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,000; speculation and export, 1,000. Red winter wheat, 12s 2d@12s 4d. Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Corn, 28s. Cheese, 69s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts last week, 8,500 against 7,400 the previous week; to-day, 137 cars at One Hundredth street, 121 at Communipaw, and 47 at Weehawken, making 5,136 against 4,550 last Monday. Quality generally poor, and though there are few Texans, they are better than the rough natives. Prices for fat beeves kept up to 13@13½c, with tops at 14c; medium, 11@11½c; and poor, 8@10c; Texan, 10@10½c. Common cattle, ½c lower than last week; stock not all sold; culls, 4½c; a lot of little 4½ cwt Ohio hoppers at 9½c; 5 cars 5½ cwt Illinois, 11@11½c; 3 cars 6½ cwt Indiana, 11c; 6 cars Texans, 10 cwt, grass, 10c, at 56 lbs per cwt; 4 cars 7 cwt Ohio, 11@13c; 4 cars 8 cwt, 13¼@14c; 4 cars 7 cwt Illinois, 11½c.

SHEEP—Total, 27,900, or 1,000 more than the previous week; to-day, 10,400, and 20 cars more to come. The pens are full, with very little trade, and prices are off ¼@½c; common, 5½c; medium, 6½c; good to choice, 7¼@7½c. There is no disease, but the people have not got over the fright about scabby sheep. Sales: Car 72-lb State and car 83-lb Indians at 5½c; car 83-lb Ohio, 4½c; car 149-lb Massachusetts, 7½c; 2 cars 134-lb Canada, 8c.

HOGS—Very strong at an advance. Total for the week, 23,100, against 53,100 last week. Only 45 cars in to-day, with 35 more due. Live, 5¾@5⅞c; a car 140-lb pigs, 5½c; city dressed, 5½@6½c for heavy; 6½c for 200 lbs; 7@7½c for 150@180 lbs, and 7½c for pigs; Western dressed, 5¾@6¼c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Business was fairly active with the agents, but jobbers distributions are unsatisfactory for the season, and mainly confined to staple domestic goods. The market for brown and bleached cottons is very strong at unchanged quotations. Chocolate and medium colored prints are in good demand, and ginghams have an improved tendency. The Hamilton Company are showing their new reps and delaines, and the Manchester Company their new worsted dress fabrics. Woollens are quiet in first hands. Foreign goods are in rather better demand from importers, but the jobbing demand is light.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—BEEVES—In fair demand and firmer; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $8.00@8.50; choice, $9.00; fair to good, $6.50@7.50; common, $4.00@6.00.

SHEEP—In fair demand at 5@8c.

HOGS—In demand at $7.25.

SALES—2,100 beeves; 1,000 sheep; 5,000 hogs.

Evening Provision Board.

CORNER OF TWENTY-SECOND STREET AND WABASH AVENUE, Feb. 3.—Sales, 750 brls mess pork, seller April, at $12.50.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb 3.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 21⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and very firm; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.40@7.25; common to good extra, $7.30@7.90; good to choice, $8.00@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.75; Ohio, $7.10@10.65; St. Louis, $8.00@13.50. Rye flour and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmly held; receipts, 11,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.54@1.58; red and white Western, $1.90@2.00; inferior white State, $1.90. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn steady and fairly active; receipts, 17,000 bu; old Western mixed, afloat, 66½@67c; do in store, 64½@64½c; new mixed Western, 66@67c. Oats firm, and in moderate demand; receipts, 17,000 bu; new mixed Western, 53@55c; white, 55@56½c; black Western, 52½@54c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 49@50c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio, 17@20c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9@9⅛c. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady at 8⅛@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9c; refined, 20@20⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 55c.

STOCK OF GRAIN in warehouse:

Wheat, bu	930,000
Corn, bu	3,375,000
Oats, bu	1,059,000
Rye, bu	40,000
Barley, bu	512,000
Malt, bu	174,000
Peas, bu	5,000

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $14.25; prime mess, $13.87½@14.00. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats steady; shoulders, 5½c; middles quiet; long and short clear for February and March, 7⅛c; long clear, 7@7½c. Lard closed steady; Western steam, 8¼c; kettle, 8⅜@8⅝c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 15@20c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 13½@16½c.

WHISKEY—A shade lower at 93½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and weak; extra, $6.00@7.00. Wheat very quiet; red Western, $1.90@1.95; amber, $1.98@2.00. Rye—Nothing doing. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 68c. Oats dull at 49@50c; mixed, 46@47c.

PROVISIONS—Held firm; mess pork, $14.00@14.45.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14¼c; refined, 20c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; Western red, $1.80@2.00; amber, $2.10@2.25. Corn firm; mixed Western, 65c. Oats firmer; mixed Western 43@45c; white, 46@47c. Rye, 90@98c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady; bulk shoulders, 5¼c; rib sides, 6½c; clear rib, 7c. Bacon shoulders, 6¼c; rib sides, 8c; clear rib, 8¼c. Mess pork, $14.25@14.50. Lard, 8@8¼c. Hams, 12½@15c.

BUTTER—Firm; choice Western roll, 26@28c.

WHISKEY—93½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 3.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn quiet and firm; sales, 4 cars Western at 52c on track; 4,500 bu do at 53c in elevator. Oats steady; sales 1 car Iowa at 42c. Barley scarce and firm; sales Nebraska at 92c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, and tending higher. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.75; No. 2, $1.70. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; refined standard white, in car lots, 17¼c; trade lots, 18@18½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and higher; amber Michigan, $1.79; No. 2 red, to arrive, $1.75¼. Corn steady; high mixed, 38½c; spot, 40¼c; seller March, low mixed, 38½c. Oats dull and nominal.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.00@5.10.

CLOVER SEED—$5.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—Western produce, provisions, and groceries all scarce and firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Extra, $7.50; treble extra, $8.25@9.50; family, $10.00@11.25. Corn advanced to 78c. Oats quiet at 55c.

BRAN—$1.40.

HAY—$35.00.

PROVISIONS—Dry salt meats, 5½c, 8c, 8½c. Pork—Jobbing, old, $14.50; new, $15.25. Bacon, 6¼c, 9¼c, 9½c. Hams, 14½@15c. Lard—tierce, 8½@8¾c; keg, 9½@10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand; inferior, 7¼@8¼c; fair to fully fair, 8@9c; prime, 9½@9¾c. Molasses in good demand; common, 35@55c; fair to choice, 60@70c. Coffee, 18@20c.

COTTON—Quiet. Sales, 4,000 bales good ordinary at 18⅛c; low middling, 19c; middling, 19⅝c; middling Orleans, 19⅞c. Receipts, 9,510 bales; exports: Liverpool, 11,579 bales; Bremen, 3,085 bales; Revel Russia, 1,440 bales; New York, 1,710 bales. Stock, 203,440 bales.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $2.00; No. 1, $1.93; amber, $1.73@1.73½. Corn steady, at 41c. Oats unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—$5.50.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.00.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat scarce and firm. Corn dull at 44c. Barley higher; Bay of Quinte held at $1.10.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.32; No. 2, $1.25½. Oats steady; No. 2, 26½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 36c. Rye in fair demand and higher, at 67½c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 82c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat dull and drooping for lower grades; No. 2 spring, $1.34½@1.34½; winter, only sample lots offered. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 31½c east track; 35c in warehouse. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley firm; only samples selling. Rye firm; No. 2 78@79c.

WHISKEY—Dull; 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand for future sales, at $13.00 at Quincy, Ill. Seller March $13.25, same option here. Clear rib bulk sides 6⅞c spot. Bacon steady; clear rib, 7⅞c seller May. Lard salable at 7⅛c; held higher.

HOGS—Firm; $3.90@4.30; mostly $4.00@4.20. Receipts, 5,062.

CATTLE—Quiet; fair to choice steers, 4½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $8.25@8.50. Wheat steady at $1.73@1.78. Corn firm at 41c. Rye quiet at 85@88c. Oats steady at 30@39c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and easier at previous prices. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard dull; steam held at 7⅝c, with 1-16@⅛c less bid; kettle held at 8c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib, 6⅛c; clear, 6⅜c, all fully cured. Bacon steady; shoulders, 5⅜c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 7⅜@8c. Green meats steady; shoulders, 4@4⅛c, clear rib, 6c; offerings light. Hams; sales of 15 lb average at 9⅛c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.40@4.75; mostly $4.60@4.70. Receipts, 2,100.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-first st.

OPENING OF THE NEW GRAND ORGAN.

GRAND CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ORGAN FUND,

Thursday Evening, Feb. 6, 1873,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

MR. G. C. KNOPFEL.

PROGRAMME.

1. "Opening" of the Organ, by Mr. G. C. Knopfel, Agent for the Builders; (a) Selections; (b) Offertoire, Op. 22 (Batiste). 2. Benedic Anima (Dudley Buck), Choir of First Presbyterian Church. 3. "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" (Handel), Mrs. O. L. Fox. 4. "A Tear Shed at the Grave of Rossini" (Ciardi), Elegie, for Organ, Piano, Harp, Violoncello, Violin and Flute, Messrs. Knopfel, Falk, Lyon, Sir, Bachmann and Bergstner. 5. "Volkslied" (Krebs), Choir of Second Presbyterian Church. 6. Variations on a Scotch Air (D. Buck), Mr. Louis Falk. 7. "The Message" (Blumenthal), Mrs. W. H. Aldrich.

1. Gloria in Excelsis (Knopfel), performed by the Choirs of the First, Second and Fourth Presbyterian Churches. 2. Grand Duo, for two Pianos and Organ Obligato (Lysberg), Miss Eva Manniere and Messrs. Ledochowski and Knopfel. 3. Venite (D. Buck), Choir of Second Presbyterian Church. 4. (a) Transcription, "Robin Adair" (Flagler); (b) Prelude, in B Minor (Bach), Mr. I. V. Flagler. 5. "Lift Thine Eyes," Trio (Mendelssohn), Mrs. Farwell, Fox and Johnson. 6. "Miserere," from Trovatore (Verdi), for Piano, Organ, Violoncello and Violin, Messrs. Knopfel, Flagler, Bachmann and Sir. 7. Festival March (Zundel), Mr. G. C. Knopfel.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

To be obtained at the Music Stores of Lyon & Healy, 162 State-st.; G. C. Knopfel, 380 Wabash-av.; and at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MAX MARETZEK.....DIRECTOR.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, FEB. 4,

Clara Louise Kellogg.

IL TROVATORE.

Leonora.....CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Azucena (her first appearance).....Senora Sanz.
Manrico.....Signor Abrugnedo.
Count di Luna (his first appearance).....Signor Moriami.
Ferrando.....Signor Coulon.
Conductor.....G. Carlberg.

Wednesday—LUCCA—FAUST.
Thursday—KELLOGG—LINDA.
Friday—Fifth Opera Night—LUCCA.
Saturday—GRAND LUCCA MATINEE.

Prices of Admission.

General Admission, $2; Reserved Seats in 1st Balcony, $1 extra; Reserved Seats in Orchestra Circle, $3 extra; Admission to 2d Balcony, $1; Reserved Seats in 2d Balcony, 50 cents extra.

Secured Seats for any night of the Opera, for sale at Box Office. Doors open at 7. Opera begins at 8 precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Grand Legitimate Revival. This evening,

MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,

The Greatest Living Actress, in her superb rendition of

PAULINE,

In Bulwer's Elegant 5 Act Play, "THE LADY OF LYONS," as re-arranged by the late lamented author, expressly for this gifted Artist. Monday, Masks and Faces. Friday (Benefit), As You Like It.

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The Haunted Man. A Day's Fishing.

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CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

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Monday evening, Feb. 3, and every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

MISS FANNY HERRING

In her original drama entitled the

FEMALE DETECTIVE!

EAGAN and EDWARDS, the FREEMAN SISTERS, and the Comedy Combination in a choice bill.

Friday Evening next, benefit of J. L. WEATHERWAX. Miss Fanny Herring as JACK SHEPPARD.

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JOHN DILLON, the Chicago favorite, in a popular part, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Feb. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, Byron's powerful drama,

BLOW FOR BLOW!

The great star company in the cast. Magnificent mounting. Superb scenery. Thrilling incidents. Friday night—Benefit of John Dillon. In preparation, the great London and New York success, "False Shame," also a new version of the original perversion of "The Gentle Savage," and "Peril; or, Love at Long Branch."

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

*Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 3:50 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:50 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:00 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	‡ 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Cairo Express	‡ 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Springfield Express	‡ 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 75 Randolph-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 4:00 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

* Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 61 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	*10:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	‡10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 169 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	‡5:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	‡ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	‡*10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
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STOLEN.

$1,000 REWARD.

Stolen from No. 52 Wall street, N. Y., about 2 o'clock p. m. this day, a package containing 25,000 mortgage coupon bonds of the Houston & Texas Central Railway Company, $1,000 each, Nos. 6,276 to 6,300, inclusive.

ALSO,

certificate of 100 shares of stock in the Houston & Texas Central Railway Company, standing in name or David H. Paige, with blank power of attorney on the back, signed by Anna E. Page, executrix.

Payment of the coupons and transfer of the stock has been stopped, and all persons are warned against negotiating any of the above securities. A reward of $1,000 will be paid for their return to WM. M. RICE, No. 52 Wall street, New York.

January 22, 1873.

MEDICAL CARDS.

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It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: The Investigations; Proceedings in Congress—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SECOND PAGE—The Railroad Question: Mass Meeting of Farmers at Champaign, Ill.—Our Iron Interests (Fifth Article)—The Scourge of Corsicas.

THIRD PAGE—Our Police Troubles; The Mercantile Community in Sympathy with the Mayor—County Commissioners' Meeting—Hesing's Indignation Meeting—The Parliamentary War—Markets by Telegraph—Railroad Time Table.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Mayor and the Police; The Argument for Subsidy; Italian Opera—Current News Items—Notes and Opinion.

FIFTH PAGE—The Police Imbroglio—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Advertisements.

SEVENTH PAGE—The Law Courts—Council Meeting Last Evening—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—The State Capital: Legislative Doings at Springfield—Other State Legislatures—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Amusements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Italian Opera. "Il Trovatore." Kellogg as Leonora.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Miss Carlotta LeClercq. "Lady of Lyons."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Slow for Slow."

BYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Fanny Herring. "The Female Detective."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Removes the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all Druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

WILSON'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—PERsons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilson has combined the virtues of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the palate, and the disagreeing complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILSON, Chemist, No. 182 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, February 4, 1873.

The Senate has tabled the bill to subsidize the Webb line of Australian steamers.

The House has, without a division, declared that, in its opinion, it is unwise and contrary to the public interests to cede any part of Goat Island for railroad purposes.

The Government has extended to Feb. 20 the time within which it will receive applications from those who wish to become exhibitors at Vienna.

Ever since the derangement of the cable between Florida and Cuba, our news from that island has been, on the average, two days old. It now seems to be going properly, and will be in time to restore instantaneous communication between Havana and the United States before summer.

There was no quorum to conduct the business of the State Senate, yesterday, as most of the members had gone to Quincy to attend the funeral of Mr. Bushnell. For the same reason, the attendance was slight in the Lower House, which adjourned after making the bill for the abolition of the Police Board of this city the special order for Tuesday next.

The Mormons are feeling their way into Arizona; 200 Saints have been ordered on to open the way for colonies from Utah, which will range themselves along the route of the thirty-fifth parallel Pacific Railroad. Arizona has long been one of the most pestiferous nests of savages on the Continent, but if this hardy and prolific people gain a hold in that territory, the Indian question will be simplified as military expeditions could never do it.

The seat in the Legislature left vacant by the death of Mr. Bushnell will be filled by an election, which has been ordered for March 4. Mr. Bushnell's district lies in Adams County, which is Democratic, and he was elected as a Republican by the Republican minority under the new system of proportional representation. In the coming election, the parties will be pitted against one another as in an ordinary election, and the minority may lose its Representative.

The Mayor, last night, sent to the Common Council the names of C. C. P. Holden and John Herting to fill the vacancies in the Police Board. In consequence of objections being made to their immediate confirmation, the nominations were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The members of the Committee are known to favor the firm course taken by the Mayor, and to have no sympathy with the riotious element in the Police Board. It is believed that they will, in a few days, make a favorable report upon these nominations, at a special meeting which may be called for that purpose.

Vice President Colfax lectured on Sunday night in Baltimore on the evils of intemperance. Speaking of intemperance led to the subject of legislation for intemperance, and, speaking of legislation, led in the most natural way in the world to Credit Mobilier. Not even this roundabout approach was necessary, for very few people would disagree with Mr. Colfax if he had boldly placed the Credit Mobilier frauds as among the most conspicuous instances our time affords of the evils of intemperance. There are other kinds of intemperance than the alcoholic sort. Instead of dwelling upon this obvious and fertile topic, Mr. Colfax simply took advantage of his audience, and the publicity of the occasion, to make a personal plea in connection with recent disclosures.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of New York to authorize the construction of a ship-canal from the Hudson River to Lake Champlain to pass vessels of 1,000 tons burden. It is claimed that the Canghnawaga Canal will be built, and the Welland and the St. Lawrence Canals, of a similar size, will be completed by the time the New York canal can be finished. The cost of the work will be some $6,000,000. The bill provides for the improvement of the Hudson by locks and dams, we presume, to Fort Edward, and from thence north to the lake. The distance is only 30 miles. It is to be hoped the State of New York will act with energy in this matter, for only in this way will she be able, a few years hence, to retain any considerable share of the produce trade of the West. Shipments to Europe will be quite sure, in any event, to go by Montreal and Quebec direct.

The substitute prepared by the Senate Finance Committee, in place of Mr. Buckingham's bill for the resumption of specie payments, was before the Senate yesterday. The third section of the substitute was amended to make it mandatory upon all banks after next January to redeem their notes, at certain places to be fixed by law, in coin or legal-tender notes. In the debate, Senator Schurz asked if this bill would not, by turning large quantities of greenbacks into the Treasury, enable the Secretary to flood and control the money market at his pleasure. To this Mr. Sherman made the frank answer that the Secretary already had this power; that all our laws depended for their value on his discretion and integrity; that he could, under present laws, direct his administration, if he choose, to his own profit and the oppression of the public. Mr. Bayard thought, if this were so, something ought to be done to bring the Secretary under the control of law, and to release the people from such dangerous perogatives.

The Canada Parliament, it is announced, will meet at Ottawa, March 5, for the despatch of business, and the first business will be to determine whether Sir John A. Macdonald's Administration has a majority in the Commons, now equally claimed and denied. This will be the first session of the Second Dominion Parliament, elected, last summer, for five years. The First Dominion Parliament (that which confirmed the Treaty of Washington), was elected in 1867, and finally prorogued June 14, 1872. After the elections for the new Parliament, it will be remembered, widely different results were claimed by Administration and Opposition organs, but it is very certain that in supplementary elections, to fill vacancies, the Administration was everywhere, and, in some cases, conspicuously, beaten. The unusual delay in summoning this Parliament, and the Cabinet changes that have been or are being made, give color to the claim of the Opposition that Sir John is only postponing the day when he must give place to Mackenzie.

The Chicago *Advance* demands a full investigation of the Beecher scandal. The ground upon which it bases the demand is, that Mr. Beecher is entitled to be freed from all suspicion. No serious amount of suspicion has ever been attached to Mr. Beecher, because of the charges against him him by the Woodhull-Claflin sisters. If there is to be an investigation of any kind, however, we cannot agree with the *Advance*, that resort to an ecclesiastial court would be sufficient. That sort of trial does not convince the people of the criminality or innocence of clerical offenders If Mr. Beecher or his friends desire that he should vindicate himself by trial, the plain course for him to pursue is to bring an action for libel against the Claflin sisters. It is possible that General Butler, who is a good lawyer, is in the right when he tells these women that they have a sufficient defence against the prosecution for circulating obscene literature through the mails, and that the only action that can properly be brought against them is that of libel.

The Chicago produce markets were quiet yesterday, with few marked changes in prices. Mess pork was dull and 5c per brl lower, at $11.95@12.00 cash, and $12.25@12.30 seller March. Lard was quiet and 5c per 100 lbs lower, at $7.25@7.30 cash, and $7.50@7.55 seller March. Meats were dull and a shade easier, at 3¾@4c for shoulders; 5¾@6c for short ribs; 6¼c for short clear, and 7¾c per lb for 17-lb green hams. Dressed hogs were active and 5c per 100 lbs lower, at $4.55@4.60 for heavy. Highwines were inactive, and nominally firm at 87½@88c per gallon. Flour was quiet and a shade firmer. Wheat was quiet and steady, closing strong at $1.25¾ cash, and $1.28 seller March. Corn was active and steady, closing at 30¾c cash, and 31¼c seller March. Oats were quiet and steady at 25½@25¾c cash, and 26½@26¾c seller March. Rye was quiet and steady at 68@68¾c. Barley was dull, and 2@3c lower, closing at 72c for No. 2, and 60c for No. 3. Live hogs were moderately active at 10c decline, or at $3.75@4.15. The cattle trade was dull at about last week's prices. Sheep were unchanged.

By the burning of the Court House at Quebec, Sunday, there was lost a very rich collection of official archives and historical and legal documents,—among them all the records of the Province of Lower Canada. These papers,—few of which can be replaced,—related to the discovery and exploration of Canada, the St. Lawrence, and the lakes, and threw light on the early annals of much of the country now within the northern boundary of the United States. The destructive fires that follow each other so rapidly in every direction are doing havoc against which no underwriters can insure us. In the Chicago fire, besides the treasures of private collections and of institutions like the Academy of Sciences, historical documents, treating of the early days of the Northwest, were irremediably lost; in Boston, many of the granite warehouses that were burned held collections, like those of the late historian, Prescott, which had been put in them for safe keeping. What the Turks did in one grand *auto-da-fe*, in the destruction of the Alexandrian Library, is being repeated, in detail, and with an appalling aggregate of losses, through modern helplessness, before our master, fire.

If it be true that the Poland Committee's report to the House will be based on the principle that our Congress cannot go back of the date of its election to investigate the character and conduct of its members, there was very little necessity to call a Committee together for the purpose of investigating Congressional connection with Credit Mobilier frauds. These frauds extended over a number of years, and it is probable that most of them were consummated before the convening of the present Congress. If, then, the present Congress is to take no cognizance of the guilt of its members while they were members of a former Congress, the culprits in Credit Mobilier stand a good chance to escape punishment. The people of this country have a different idea of the continuity of Congress. If Mr. Brooks, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Patterson, and the others implicated, were members of Congress at the time of the frauds and are still members of Congress, the American people will not place any faith in the technical distinction of terms. These men will be simply regarded as corrupt Congressmen, and their expulsion will be demanded. It is claimed that the principle thus enunciated is based upon English Parliamentary practice. To this we may answer, that English Parliamentary practice has never yet had to deal with a Credit Mobilier of the American description.

Some days ago, THE TRIBUNE took occasion to point to the corruption developed in the Credit Mobilier investigation as bearing the moral that Government should never go into business on its own account. We then said that such frauds would have been almost impossible if the Union Pacific Road had been the work of private enterprise; or, if they had occurred, it would not have been necessary to corrupt Congressmen and Government officers to make them feasible. To this the Davenport *Gazette* takes exception. It holds that there are certain enterprises which can never come to a completion without Government aid or interference. It says that the building of the Pacific Roads was such an enterprise. This is by no means clear. Even the *Gazette* admits as much when it says that the project would have been delayed a quarter of a century. It would be difficult to demonstrate even this much. If Congress had determined, for good and all, that it would not go into the railroading business, we do not believe that it would have been twenty-five years, nor five years, before the capitalists of this country would have set about building a Pacific Road. At present, the Pacific Railroads represent a cost of about $240,000,000. It has been demonstrated that the roads could have been constructed for about half this sum. The amount of Government bonds given to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Roads is over $55,000,000. The whole of this amount of money has been stolen, over and above the amount that the roads should actually have cost. The fact is, then, that the Government has not really assisted in the building of the roads, but that the money which it contributed has been distributed among thieves, Congressional and otherwise, who took advantage of the Government connection to perpetrate frauds which could never have escaped detection under private management. Moreover, had the Pacific Roads cost not half as much, the stock that is held by private individuals would have been worth just twice as much as it is now. The Government connection with the road has been only a detriment to those who have honestly invested their money, without sharing any Credit Mobilier steals.

THE MAYOR AND THE POLICE.

The *Staats-Zeitung* has concluded to follow THE TRIBUNE'S advice in regard to its treatment of the conflict between the Mayor and the deposed members of the Police Board, and, in its issue of yesterday, it discusses the situation more becomingly, if not more rationally, than heretofore. In abandoning the inflammatory process of stirring up all the bad blood of those who are opposed to law and order, and all the hot blood that follows construed insults or supposed persecution on account of nativity, the *Staats-Zeitung* is entitled to more consideration, even if its views will not bear the scrutiny of legal construction, than it could receive from respectable people so long as it adhered to its former course.

The opinion is expressed that the Mayor could not remove members of the Board of Police, because they were elected by the people of the county, in spite of the explanation made by THE TRIBUNE of Sunday, and it is held to be absurd that a city officer can exercise authority over a county officer. It is well known that the Board of Police is in no sense a county Board, and cannot be likened in character to the Board of County Commissioners. When the Legislature passed a law providing that this Board should be elected by the people of the county, it was done for partisan purposes. It was also done under an amendment to the existing City Charter. When the Mayor's bill became a law, it expressly provided that he should have the power of removal and appointment over all Boards organized under the Charter or amendments thereto, the Legislature thus recognizing the fact that Boards so constituted are essentially city Boards. It was clearly the intention to give the Mayor the authority which he has recently exercised in the cases of Messrs. Reno and Klokke. But, if Mayor Medill had the right to remove Reno and Klokke, the *Staats-Zeitung* still claims that his position is untenable in recognizing Mr. Washburn as Chief of Police. It argues that the Board had the right to suspend Washburn; that the suspension occurred before the removal of the two Police Commissioners; and, therefore, that Mayor Medill had no right to recognize Washburn as Superintendent. The argument would be good if the premises were correct. The fact is, that, under the law, the Board of Police had no right to remove Washburn. The power of removal of all city officers is vested in the Mayor. It was a mere assumption for the Board, then, to remove a city officer whom the Mayor had appointed. The Board, in fact, had already recognized the Mayor's exclusive power in this respect. It had submitted to his appointment of Washburn as Superintendent. What power the Board may have had before the Mayor's bill became a law, has nothing to do with the present issue. Any prior laws conflicting with the present law were necessarily repealed by the passage of the later law. Of course, this leaves the Board of Police a mere superfluity; but this is only a reason why the Board should be abolished altogether, and not why it should be permitted to impede the course of the law.

The conflict of authority is practically settled to-day by the declared allegiance of the Captains and police force to Superintendent Washburn, and by filling the Board with successors to the deposed Commissioners. Messrs. Klokke and Reno are left to contest the matter in the Courts if they think that it will pay to do so. This is the situation that should have prevailed from the very moment of Mayor Medill's first action in the matter. It is probable, too, that such would have been the case had it not been for the violent course adopted by the *Staats-Zeitung*, and one or two persons who have assumed to be the leaders of the opposition to the constituted authority. In this view of the matter, the lesson may not be without profit.

AN ARGUMENT FOR SUBSIDY.

In the many bills pending before Congress there is a display of ingenuity that, if applied to honest schemes, would be commendable. When Congress is approached for a subsidy, the first thing done is to prepare a statement or argument by which members can apologize to their constituents for voting for the fraud. These arguments are, of course, not intended or expected to convince members, who, however verdant they may be, are not so unintelligent as not to see through the job; but they are furnished the members that the latter may appeal for sympathy, encouragement, or assistance. As long as she remains upon the stage, she will always be recognized as one of the foremost of lyric and dramatic artists. This will be conceded on all hands, and we have no disposition to decry her talents or the right to the reputation she enjoys. Any singer who follows the stage as a profession, with all its jealousies, enmities, cabals, and struggles, and achieves success, deserves the laurels she has won; but this should not prevent the recognition of an effort just as laudable, honorable, and determined upon the part of another artist. Miss Kellogg is an American singer born and educated amongst us. Her efforts to attain distinction in Italian opera have been persevering and conscientious. She has neglected many lucrative opportunities in other departments of her profession, because she believed that she is qualified to sing in Italian opera. She is the only American singer who has thus steadfastly and earnestly striven for a place on the Italian stage, and succeeded in any eminent degree. Adalina Patti is often classed among American artists, but not with propriety. Although her childhood was spent in this country and her talents were first displayed here, she was born of foreign parentage and in a foreign country. Miss Kellogg is purely American, and the only American singer who has achieved distinction in comparison with foreign singers in their own field. Her career has always been watched with interest and pride. Both in London and Paris, she has sung without doing a particle of discredit to the American reputation. A few years ago, when Miss Kellogg first appeared in opera here, we were all delighted with her, and were proud to claim her as our singer. She is to-day a better singer and a greater artist than she was then. She has matured, both vocally and dramatically. She has studied conscientiously all this time. But she is still a rising young singer, struggling like a true woman, in every honorable way, to win and wear the laurels so proudly worn by her contemporaries. She needs encouragement, and the best encouragement she can have is recognition by her own countrymen. For this reason, we hope that the Kellogg nights will be well attended, and that her admirers will not allow her to be eclipsed by her great associate, with whom she alternates. Lucca remains in this country but a few months, and then goes back to Europe. Her success adds nothing to the national musical credit. Kellogg will always be with us, and whatever success she obtains, whether at home or abroad, adds so much to American musical reputation. In all this, we do not ask that opera-goers shall discriminate in favor of Miss Kellogg to the detriment of Mad. Lucca. Let the favors be equally bestowed. Give Miss Kellogg a chance.

Dr. Schliemann, the unearther of ancient Troy, writes to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, expressing his belief that the Homeric epithet "glaucopis," as applied to Minerva, does not mean "bright-eyed," but "owl-faced." He further believes that originally Minerva was represented with the face of an owl; but that, as civilization progressed, she gradually obtained a human face, and that the fact of her having been originally depicted with an owl face gave rise to the practice of representing the owl as her favorite bird. He bases his belief upon discoveries he has made of numerous female forms, with owl faces, and contends that these forms belong to a goddess, and that the goddess could only have been Minerva. It will please all those who are interested in ancient Troy to know that Dr. Schliemann has already resumed his excavations, and is now searching for the remains of the temple of Minerva and the colossal walls of the great tower of Ilium.

The exposure of Pomeroy's corruption, which must have fallen like a bombshell in the camp of the Congressional corruptionists, is also a serious matter for Kansas. It unquestionably takes away one of the staple pursuits of Kansas citizenship. Running for the Legislature has been a favorite business in that State, and a successful candidature has always been profitable. With a succession of Pomeroys and Caldwells, there has probably been no business in Kansas where there was so great a profit in proportion to the investment as in a Legislative term. The effect on the Kansas Legislature was fully expressed by Jim Legate, who doubted the report of York's revelation, because he could not believe that "there is a man in the Kansas Legislature who, having $7,000 in his hands, would give it up."

The prisoners in the Saginaw, Mich., County Jail, on Wednesday last, set fire to the building and nearly destroyed it. From the accounts in the local papers, the jail must have been a triumph of architectural stupidity. Everything about the jail was of iron seemingly, but the fire developed the fact that the sheathing of the corridors was not riveted to the plate, but was simply nailed to wooden studding in the manner of lathing to a wall, while the floor was nailed down to joists in the same manner. The whole structure was so flimsy that, a few weeks ago, one of the prisoners, with a blunt piece of iron, found no difficulty in tearing the sheathing away. He was detected, however, and then a second attempt was made to escape by firing the jail. In this case the floor was ripped up with equal ease, and the inflammable compounds applied to the wood-work.

The giant planet Jupiter is now a very prominent object in the evening sky, in the eastern quarter. He souths a little before 1 o'clock in the morning. His apparent angular diameter is 42 seconds, giving a disc which is about 85 per cent of the greatest possible. This evening the planet will be but little more than the apparent breadth of the full moon due north from Regulus, a fixed star of the 1-2 magnitude, which forms the base of a remarkable star-group, known as the Sickle of Leo, due south from the Dipper. Though apparently so small an object, Jupiter is nearly 1,200 times larger than the earth, and contains about 303½ times as much matter, his average density being scarcely 1¼ times that of water. His fourth satellite will be between us and the planet, forming a "transit," a little before 9 o'clock this evening.

Mr. Congressman Kelley has placed himself in the anomalous attitude of giving away something which he does not possess. Mr. Kelley insists that he does not own the Credit Mobilier stock which Ames has been holding in trust for him, and which was recently turned over to Judge Poland, as Chairman of the Investigating Committee, for safe keeping. Yet, notwithstanding Mr. Kelley's repeated asseverations that he is not the owner of this stock, he transfers it with all its profits to the United States Government. This may be called Congressional magnanimity. He, however, gives the United States the sum of $300, which, he says, he owes to Oakes Ames. We submit that Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is a model debtor. A man so anxious to pay ought to be encouraged.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In what manner is the Sergeant-at-Arms of either House of Congress engaged in the banking business? Any light on the subject, through the medium of your paper, will be thankfully received by

CHICAGO, Jan. 29, 1873.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House is the Paymaster of the House and for the convenience of the members, has an arrangement by which he can pay them in money, bills of exchange, or otherwise.

NOTES AND OPINION.

This sentiment, from a leading editorial in Senator Harlan's Washington *Chronicle*, is the conclusion drawn from Pomeroy's downfall:

The country cannot afford a continuance of this corruption in Senatorial elections. Since Mammon has entered the ring in a contest for supremacy in this country, seeking to sway the destinies of the nation by diverting legislation from legitimate channels, we have gone on from bad to worse, making a record that cannot be too carefully studied by those who have the remedy in their hands.

—It is noteworthy that none of the Pomeroy papers in Kansas had, at last accounts, discovered any "foul conspiracy" to blast the fair fame of their great Senator. That discovery was left to be made by outsiders.

—The generic title of small "Jobs" is now "Credit Mobilier, Jr."

—The particular friend and ally in Congress of Mr. Pomeroy was Mr. Harlan. They have been there long years together, fast friends always, and partners in special legislation. Pomeroy insisted that Iowa should, last winter, return Harlan, and Harlan, in his *Chronicle*, has been all this winter a standing petition demanding of Kansas the return of Pomeroy. The people of their respective States have decided that the twinship shall continue—but not in the Senate.—*Des Moines Register.*

—The fact that Mr. Pomeroy went to Topeka with so much ready money in his possession that he could afford to pay $7,000 in bank notes to a single individual, is damaging proof against his intentions. How much he paid to others we do not know, but it is not customary, we believe, for honest business men to carry a bed-tick full of greenbacks with them wherever they go. The wily Senator preferred not to give bank checks, because they can be used to tell tales afterward; but in cash transactions, only two parties can be witnesses. Unfortunately for Mr. Pomeroy, one of his witnesses was not reliable.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—The moral which Mr. George William Curtis draws this week from Credit Mobilier is, that Congress had better go a little slow for a while in the matter of land grants, and fight shy of all such "big things" as James River and Kanawha. Mr. Curtis' head is very level at times.

—At any rate, we have got rid of the Ku-Klux bugaboo. Attorney General Williams is now able to assure the Senate, on the authority of reports from his Marshals, that all danger is past. The newly enfranchised are enjoying undisturbed repose under their own vines and fig-trees, no white trash offering, or daring, to molest them. This delightful condition of things is, of course, entirely due to the re-election of General Grant. The mind shudders at the thought of the scenes of rapine and bloodshed the country would now present, if those lifelong enemies of the colored race, Greeley, Sumner, Chase, Trumbull, Schurz, Palmer, Sullivan, Brown, Bird, Mahan, and the rest, had succeeded in their hellish plot to seize the Government.

—Between the sale of stock, and loan of money, and recall of stock and return of money, and tearing up checks, and all that sort of thing, that went on between Oakes Ames and William D. Kelley, the good old Poland is liable to get into much the same state of mind with the old woman who traded in groceries and got involved in a complicated transaction. A customer came in one day and said, "Old woman, what do you ask for herring?" "Three cents apiece," said the old lady. "I'll take one," said the customer, and the aged vender proceeded to do it up. "What do you ask for beer?" said the customer, as the parcel was handed him. "Three cents a glass," said she. "On the whole," said he, "I'll take a glass of beer instead of the herring." So he took the beer and started to go. "Beg your pardon," said the old lady, "but you haven't paid for the beer." "Paid for it! Of course not. Didn't I give you back the herring for it?" "Well, but," persisted the old lady, "you didn't pay for the herring?" "Pay for the herring! Of course I didn't. I didn't take it, did I?" "Well," said the old woman, after a pause, in which she strove in vain to master the mathematics of it, "I presume you're correct, but I wish you wouldn't trade here any more." We do hope the good old Poland won't get so confused as that between Kelley and Ames.—*New York Sun.*

The Funded Loan.

PROSPECTUS.

Three hundred million dollars United States 5 per cent funded loan.

Principal redeemable at par after the 1st of May, 1881, in United States gold coin of the present standard, interest payable quarterly in United States gold coin, and both principal and interest exempt from taxation, whether under Federal, State, municipal, or local authority; as authored by acts of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871.

The proceeds of these bonds are to be applied to the redemption and cancellation of the United States 5-20 bonds, as provided in said acts.

The Secretary of the Treasury having concluded with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing Messrs. N. M. Rothschilds & Sons, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and themselves, and Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and themselves, a contract for the negotiation of the remaining 5 per cent bonds of the funded loan of the United States, the undersigned are prepared to receive applications at par and accrued interest for any part of $300,000,000 United States "fives" of 1881, issued under the acts of Congress above mentioned.

Applications may be made payable either in cash (in gold) or in 5-20 bonds of any issue—in the latter case being adjusted to Feb. 1.

The bonds now offered are all that remain of the $500,000,000 5 per cents authorized by Congress, and it is hardly necessary to say that the combination entrusted with the management of this negotiation embraces connections in Europe and America, which practically insure the placing of the entire amount, and the redemption of three hundred millions of five-twenty bonds, after which only 4½ and 4 per cent bonds will remain for holders of five-twenties declining this last oportunity to exchange for 5 per cents.

The coupon bonds are in denomination of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. The registered bonds are in like amounts, with the addition of the denominations of $20,000 and $50,000. Interest, payable quarterly, will commence from the 1st February, the first interest payment being May 1, 1873. The bonds may, at the option of the holder, be registered, and United States Treasury checks, for the interest thereon, will be sent from Washington to the Post Office address of the holder in any part of America or Europe.

Applications will be received at the office of either of the undersigned, and must be accompanied by the required deposit.

Payment in gold will be made as follows:

Five per cent on application.
Five per cent on allotment.
Forty per cent on May 1.
Fifty per cent on June 1.

When preferred, the deposit upon application may be made in currency or any United States bonds. Interest at 5 per cent gold per annum will be added from Feb. 1 to the date of the several payments. Payments in five-twenties will be made by exchanging bond for bond, interest being adjusted to Feb. 1. The preliminary deposit of 5 per cent in such cases will be returned on receipt of the five-twenties, the class of which must be specified in the application.

The books for applications will be opened simultaneously in Europe and America on the 4th inst., and will remain open until the evening of the 7th inst., and the allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter.

Provisional receipts (scrip) will be given for the deposits. The bonds will be furnished at as early a date as practicable against corresponding amounts of five-twenty bonds, or payment in full. Should the allotment of bonds not equal the subscriptions, the preliminary deposits in each case will be returned forthwith to the extent of the excess.

When desired, we will furnish the coin without commission, and make settlement in currency, and will also receive at current market price any bonds of the United States other than five-twenties.

(Signed) JAY COOKE & Co.
MORTON, BLISS & Co.;
DREXEL, MORGAN & Co.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

Applications will also be received by Messrs Lunt, Preston & Kean, Chicago, from whom the blank forms may be procured.

O'MEARA'S MURDERER.

Chris. Rafferty's Second Trial to Commence To-Day.

The People of Waukegan Greatly Excited.

The people of Waukegan are in a state of excitement just now over the second trial of Christopher Rafferty for the murder of Policeman Patrick O'Meara, in August last, which will be called up on a change of venue before Chief Justice Williams, this morning. It would have been commenced yesterday but for the absence of the Judge, who was detained in this city by pressing business. State's Attorney Reed, Coroner Stephens, Detective Simmons, Sergeant Hood, and other witnesses will be in Court today. Mr. E. A. Small, counsel for Rafferty, and the witnesses for the defence, are on hand. Mr. Small will be assisted by Mr. W. S. Searles, of Waukegan, and Mr. Reed by State's Attorney Williams, Mayor of the city. The panel of jurors has been made up, and it is expected that but little time will be occupied in selecting the twelve upon whose judgment the murderer's fate will depend. The trial will last probably three days.

It is unnecessary to tell the story of Rafferty's crime over again, for it is still fresh in the minds of the people of Chicago and vicinity, who remember it as the deliberate, cold-blooded shooting down of a man who had done nothing to offend him. The revolver from which the fatal shot was fired plainly tells the character of its owner. It is about a foot in length, and carries a bullet almost as large as a rifle-ball. A peaceably-disposed private citizen would not go about armed with such a terrible weapon.

Rafferty was removed from the jail of Cook County to that of Lake County on Saturday. The latter institution is not a fit place to confine such a desperate man. It is situated in the basement of the Court House, and can be easily entered by any professional burglar. The basement walls are about twelve inches in thickness, and do not rest upon proper foundations. They can be undermined without much difficulty. The Court House yard is surrounded by a wooden fence, ten feet in height, which can be scaled by any inquisitive urchin anxious to explore the inside. The jail doors are unceremoniously thin, and the locks thereon uncommonly flimsy. The cells, four in number, are constructed of wood, and are not floored as they should be. The main entrance to the jail is through the residence of the jailor, but it can be reached from the Court-room. Waukegan is full of Rafferty's friends, and it is understood that they are determined to rescue him whether he is guilty or innocent of the crime or not. Threats have been made to break into the rickety jail, and, if that enterprise failed, to set fire to it. A keen comparison of Rafferty was once confined in it for thirty days, and it is said that he has volunteered to lead the liberating mob. It will also be remembered that Waukegan is a town of many saloons, and that the villainous points in that building. Mayor Williams has been informed of this, and he has taken every precaution to guard against a surprise. An armed force of police patrols outside of the jail during the night, and orders have been issued to arrest every suspicious-looking person seen loitering about the premises. Should the prisoner be set free to-day, it is very likely that Rafferty will meet death in a much more terrible form than of hanging.

The approaching trial is the theme of general conversation in Waukegan. It is discussed at every corner, and in all the business places. The universal verdict is, that Rafferty is guilty of deliberate murder, and it is believed that the jury will be of the same opinion when the closing speeches of defence and prosecution have come to an end.

In the journey from the jail to the Court-Room Rafferty will pass beneath the hole through which the rope with which Bell and Kennedy were hung, some years ago, was stretched. Doubtless it will be an object of great interest to him.

One of the Deputy Sheriffs of Lake County made a grave mistake yesterday. A *Times* reporter requested to be allowed to see Rafferty, and the officer innocently inquired if he was not the murderer's brother. The reporter indignantly denied the relationship, but the Deputy Sheriff would not be satisfied, until State's Attorney Reed explained who the gentleman was. The Deputy excused himself as best he could, saying that he was led into error by the *Times* man's countenance, which resembles that of Rafferty, though in a remote degree.

PERSONAL.

R. H. Collier, Esq., of Dubuque, is at the Gardner.

Colonel S. C. Kellogg, United States Army, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Captain M. Harris and Colonel O. H. Moore, of the United States Army, are at the Gardner.

John V. Ayer went, last week, to his winter residence on the banks of the Bayou Teche.

Mr. Wirt Dexter and N. K. Fairbanks, Esq., left, last evening, for New Orleans and the West Indies, to be absent some weeks.

Clara Louise Kellogg, and mother, Miss Higgins, Max Marteezek and lady, of the Kellogg-Lucca Opera Troupe, arrived at the Gardner yesterday.

The funeral services of Ezekiel Waterhouse will be held at the Michigan Avenue M. E. Church, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, at half-past 10 o'clock this morning. The remains will be taken to Rose Hill.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: C. D. Allen, Westfield, Mass.; John H. Sturges, Boston; David H. McCord, Montreal; E. B. Smith, Captain W. D. Robinson, Buffalo; R. C. Vilas, New York; J. H. Lyon, Three Rivers.

The following were at the Matteson House yesterday: P. S. Whitcomb, Baden Baden; J. W. Riley, Utica, N. Y.; W. Le Baron, Oshkosh; John W. Shaw, Hong Kong; W. W. Conant, Detroit; W. E. Baldwin, Peoria.

The following were at the Briggs yesterday: T. K. Townsend, Boston; C. E. Johnson, Philadelphia; G. F. Peck, Clyde; T. Habliman, St. Louis; J. D. Bristol, Detroit; T. F. Evans, Council Bluffs, Iowa; George Harris, St. Paul; J. B. Wheeler, Colorado.

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: B. H. Craig, Iowa; J. J. Reed, Clevela; J. A. Belknap, Jr., D. S. Leahy, New York; O. E. Ireh, Nebraska; W. J. Gordon, Boston; Silas Lima, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. Nicholls, Kansas City.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: Dr. Hammond, San Francisco; O. H. Robinson, Hancock, Mich.; A. Wright, St. Louis; C. C. Olmsted, Fon du Lac; A. H. Robinson, Topeka; Dwight Durfee, St. Louis; John H. Gunn, Olney; N. Bakewell, Pittsburgh; H. N. Mahoney, Fort Wayne.

It will interest the many friends, in this city, of Captain Elijah St. John Bemis, of Buffalo, to know that the third suit brought against him by his wife for divorce, has been summarily dismissed, the Court adjudging him to be innocent of the crimes charged.

Hon. John M. Douglass, late President of the Illinois Central, and family, are now at Havana, where they will remain until summer comes. And so more and more on the return of each winter do our citizens find a winter's vacation, where the rose and flowers bud and blossom, notwithstanding Chicago's snows and frosts.

George Vandenhoff, the reader and lecturer, is to return to the stage.

Charles E. Blecker, ex-Mayor of Albany, N. Y., died, Jan. 31, after a long illness.

Miss Lewis, the American (colored) sculptress, in London, has two $50,000 orders from English aristocrats.

William Smyth, editor of the Oswego *Times*, has been appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Insurance Department in Albany, N. Y.

Dr. Theodore Robitaille succeeds Mr. Chauveau as Receiver General of Canada, in the Cabinet of Sir John A. Macdonald.

The Rev. John H. Power, a prominent Methodist, former editor of the *Christian Advocate* at Cincinnati, and twice a member of the General Conference, died in Burlington, Iowa, Jan. 28.

Joseph B. Hall, editor of the Catskill *Recorder*, has been appointed a member of the Constitutional Commission, at Albany, N. Y., vice Cassidy, deceased.

P. H. Watson, President of the Erie Railway, is in poor health, and has gone for rest and pleasure to Glen Cove, the out-of-town residence of S. L. M. Barlow, on Long Island.

Yesterday (Jan. 30) Viscount Clandeboye, eldest son of His Excellency, while skating on the rink, fell on the ice and broke one of his front teeth, and was otherwise injured.—*Montreal Gazette.*

PEACE DAWNING.

The Beginning of the End of the Police Troubles.

Captains Hickey and Gund Abandon the Late Board.

Unconditional Surrender of the Entire Force.

John Herting and C. C. P. Holden to Succeed Klokke and Reno.

Mark Sheridan's Frantic Appeal for Their Retention.

Moral Support Tendered the Mayor by Merchants and Preachers.

An Era of Good Feeling Again Established.

The Mayor's Reasons for Decapitating Klokke and Reno.

As suggested in THE TRIBUNE on Sunday, the mutinous officers had a day of quiet reflection to think over the events of the week, and make up their minds as to the direction of their duty. They pondered over the acts into which they had permitted the demagoguism of the Board of Police to lead them, and arrived at their own conclusions. The result was what might have been anticipated. The heat of the fight was over, and cool reflection was to guide them. Their plain duty was to return to their allegiance to the Mayor, and so it managed to strike all of them. The North Side Sergeants, except Sergeant Hathaway, who was in acting command of the North Side Police District, were declared to be doubtful but were known by the policemen to be on the side of the Board. Yesterday morning, Sergeants McAuley, Baus, Gerbing, and Bischoff reported to Acting Captain Hathaway, and intimated to Mr. Fred. Gund that they were on the right side of the fence now, and that they would no longer recognize him. Mr. Fred. Gund had been apprised of this change in their sentiments, and finding himself all alone in his opposition, with only Sergeant Charley Rehm at his back, came to the conclusion that unless he assumed a virtue manufacture from the shreds of a very obvious necessity, his occupation and his respectability were gone together. Ex-Commissio—

EX-CAPTAIN GUND,

therefore, called his men around him. He said no more to them about kicking Acting Captain Hathaway out of the station, and, as regards tyranny and "one-man power," whatever that might be, he was eloquently silent, having, probably, said enough on that subject to curry all the favor necessary with the ex-Board, who had suspended so many rules to have him in a position where such utterances would be heeded. He carefully avoided any allusion to his previous remarks. He told the men that his view of the situation had changed, and that he would not assume a false position any longer. He had been decapitated by the Mayor, and was no longer Captain. The lawful and only Captain was Sergeant Hathaway, and the officers of that district must look to him for orders. He, Gund, had nothing more to do with the force, and the face of the ex-mutinous Captain lengthened perceptibly, and his eyes filled with tears as erst he wept when his term of office expired, and the people refused to recognize in him a good and judicious Police Commissioner; as erst his eyes were suffused when he handed Jake Rehm his star and took his seat outside the sacred circle. The men were not thunderstruck. They had anticipated this sudden streak of submissiveness, and concluded to obey. Mr. Sergeant Rehm alone declared that it was all wrong, and intimated that he would not regard Mr. Gund as anything but a legitimate Captain, laboring under an attack of acute emotional insanity. Sergeant Hathaway and Mr. Fred. Gund proceeded to the Mayor's office together, the former to report to Superintendent Washburn, the latter to make his peace with the Executive. Here he met his companion in contumacy, Mr. Hickey, whose errand was a similar one.

CAPTAIN HICKEY.

It appears that Mr. Hickey was a little shaky on Sunday morning. The action of the Police Sergeants of the South Division had opened his eyes to one or two things, and it appeared good unto Mr. Hickey to abandon the trio he had vowed to maintain, and to intimate that he was in the wrong box, and was aware of it. It appeared to Mr. Hickey that the Captain of the First Police District did not control the consciences of all his subordinates, and to this sudden realization of impotence he was materially assisted by sundry Aldermen and otherwise persons who had done their best to prevent a rupture. He spent a great deal of time in endeavoring to convince everybody that he was strictly disinterested; that the Board appointed him, and that the Board would recognize his fidelity; but he did not tell them that he saw an opportunity to grasp at the Superintendency, and that this was the cause of his hanging on to the skirts of the Board so long as he saw a possibility of their coming out victors in the struggle. He had gone through the same ceremony as his colleague in contumacy, and merited decapitation, and the only redeeming point in his career, under the circumstances, is that he did not attempt to rope Sergeant Buckley into the same mess with himself. This much he can say for himself, and this much only. But he conveyed himself with all proper humility to the City Hall, where his very much superior officer, Charley French, had, a day or two previous, brought himself into disfavor by standing by the Mayor, when the Executive's prospects were not so bright as now. Commissioner Sheridan did not publicly proclaim of him, as he did of Captain French, that "for a man who had said so much he acted like a craven, and no man would have backed down at this stage of the game." There were some present who compared the different "stages of the game," and the different manner of "backing down," as concerned the two Captains, and, if they did not say anything, it was because they were too charitable to add to the ex-Captains' humiliation.

THE PLEA FOR PARDON.

The brace of official corpses had been anticipated in their plea for pardon. A delegation had preceded them, and had softened the heart of the Mayor, who had acted throughout with unexampled lenity toward the mutineers. The delegation was composed of good and substantial citizens, who were as follows: David A. Gage, Aldermen Baily, Dixon, McGrath, Quirk, Stout, and Schaffner, Hon. J. F. Scanlan, County Commissioner Miller, J. J. Fitzgibbon, and W. C. McClure. These gentlemen talked with the Mayor in secret conference. They petitioned him to replace the offending Captains, who had been misled by the Board of ex-Commissioners into the attitude of opposition which they had assumed. Mr. Miller and the North Side Aldermen represented Mr. Gund, and Alderman Dixon represented Mr. Hickey. They reminded the Mayor that, although the two mutineers had given him no answer, they had not absolutely refused to obey orders. They had asked for an extension of time to consult on the matter, and that was the extent of their offence. They alluded to the long services of both men, and pledged themselves for their future good behavior. The force would be better satisfied with their restitution, and the Captains would show by their future obedience their appreciation of the Mayor's leniency. What the Mayor said in reply need not be stated. The delegation of Aldermen said that if the Mayor would consider the case, his nominations of Commissioners should be promptly confirmed. The Mayor paid no heed to this, and told the delegation that he would consider the question.

THE EX-CAPTAINS AND THE MAYOR.

The Mayor, on returning to his office, was waited upon by the now penitent policemen, who briefly repeated the pleas made by the delegation. The Mayor listened to them, and requested them to condense their entreaties into a communication. They then repaired to the law department and interviewed Mr. Tuley, requesting him as a personal favor to draft a formal document. Mr. Tuley readily consented to do so. He inquired whether they were willing to respect and obey the authority of the Superintendent. They answered in the affirmative. He inquired whether they wished to express their regret at the course they had chosen. They most certainly did. The letter was then written, copied, signed by the official corpses, and handed by them to the Mayor. The Mayor received them politely as citizens, and said he would deliberate over them, whereupon the two official corpses, ex-Captains, and penitents, departed. What course the Mayor intends to pursue is not known. He says nothing on the subject, but more than one influential citizen has expressed the hope that the two men who did their best to excite a revolt and bring about a collision will not be reinstated. They had forfeited all claims that their long service had entitled them to by proving traitors to the city when the time came to test their fidelity. They can never again command the respect of their men, and no amount of good service can guarantee their fidelity in the future, should such an emergency ever occur again.

THE MAYOR INTERVIEWED.

Everything having been thus amicably settled, and the Mayor having been recognized generally as having gained a most decisive victory over his opponents, the reporters were impelled by that spirit of inquiry which knows no sympathy or compunction to interview him.

He was sitting at his desk, his face beaming with amusement. He was reading a letter, written to him in German text, by a gentleman named Van Gelder, a Notary, who had prepared his epistle with evident care. The penmanship was perfect, and the wording of the letter especially fluent and pleasing. The Mayor read it aloud, and expressed a determination to preserve it as one of the most pleasant recollections of this most unpleasant affair. The writer set forth his firm and staunch support of the Mayor, and offered himself for any duty he might be called upon to render.

The reporters congratulated the Mayor on the unconditional surrender of the police force. The Mayor said that he was glad that the issue had been so pleasant. There was one thing about it which he deprecated more than anything, and that was the effort made by some leaders to make the difficulty a question of nationality, and array the foreign population on the side of Know-Nothingism. In any form that was utterly wrong, and the effort to form a foreign Know-Nothing element was to be unqualifiedly condemned. It was the meanest and most desperate effort. Nativity had nothing to do with the question, and it was wicked to drag these questions into a matter where they had no place or business.

The reporters remarked that it was understood that the Council would promptly confirm the Mayor's nominations, and thus settle things in the Board. The Mayor replied that this was very desirable. The Board would be able to certify to the monthly pay-rolls of the Police and Fire Departments, and thus furnish the men with their pay. There was at present no legal Board to certify to the pay-rolls, and, until there was one, neither the Mayor nor the City Comptroller could sign any bills for the Department until they had audited them. Neither could the City Treasurer pay out any order until this had been done. There was now no legally-constituted Board to do this, and the necessity for a Board was imperative. One man was not a quorum, and this seemed to the Mayor a most serious thing. As soon as the new Commissioners were confirmed, it would be all right and proper for the Mayor and the old Board to take a case up to the Superior Court, and then, if the decision of the Court went against him, he would cheerfully acknowledge himself in the wrong. But this question was one of vital importance to him. He had more at stake than the ex-Board, for if he had the powers he supposed to be conferred upon him by the Mayor's bill, he wished to know it, and exercise them for the good of the city.

The reporters said they understood that every influence that could be brought to bear on the men to urge them to mutiny had been used without scruple in the interest of the ex-Commissioners.

The Mayor replied that on Saturday he had been told by a policeman, an Irishman, and a well-informed, intelligent person, that a story had been diligently circulated to the effect that it was the intention of the Mayor to first obtain control of the police force, and then to make use of his power by weeding out and removing every German, Irishman, and foreigner generally from the department, and throw the control of it entirely into the hands of native born citizens. This story was considerably circulated, and insidiously whispered into the ear of every policeman of foreign birth. The Mayor said it was a base and malicious slander. No such thought ever entered his head. It would be the very last thing he should ever think of doing. The only grounds upon which he would ever think of removing policemen were those of inefficiency, laziness, worthlessness, and such bad qualities as rendered them dangerous servants to the city. It was the skulkers and shirkers that had reason to fear the tenure of their position on the force This, and this only, would be considered,—not a man's nationality. He had hired men himself for a quarter of a century, and had employed men of all nationalities; men who spoke English fluently, and, in very many cases, men who could scarcely speak a word of English, when the duties were such that a knowledge of the language was not essential. In fact, he had more men of foreign birth working for him than native Americans. The men who were promulgating this story were malicious men, liars, and they knew it. It had been his policy to get the men out of the dispute entirely. That was the reason he had dealt so leniently with those who refused to recognize his authority. He might have taken the advice offered him, and decapitated every man who refused to obey orders, but he had not dealt in that severe way with any but the Captains, and this he could not avoid. It was absolutely necessary that the Superintendent should have loyal Captains to promulgate his orders. He had utterly ignored the rash and mutinous talk that had been used by sergeants and patrolmen, desiring to give them time to think matters over before they should be held responsible for the utterances they had been reported guilty of. It was utterly impossible to postpone action in regard to the Captains. It was true that neither of the decapitated Captains had refused to obey the Mayor. They had asked for longer time to think it over and consult with their friends, but prompt action was inevitable, and he had no other course but to remove them.

The Mayor inquired whether Dr. Ward was still acting as Superintendent.

The reporters understood that he was under that hallucination.

The Mayor replied that he supposed that the Secretary had resigned that position on Saturday, and read some extracts from his letter, in which he promised to send in his resignation to the Board at its next meeting.

SUPERINTENDENT WASHBURN

appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a stout, healthy-looking man of pleasing appearance, who wore a star, and presented him to the Mayor. "The Board," said he, "have complained that they once did me a favor in suspending the rules to admit a man to the police force. They claimed that he was under the prescribed height, over the age, had had no experience, was little short of an idiot, and utterly unfit for the position of patrolman, physically and mentally. Here is the man, Mr. Mayor; I would like you to have a good look at him." The man was instantly the focus of all observation. He was 5 feet 7½ inches in height, 42 inches round the chest, weighed 195 pounds, smiled at the interview, and made some remarks which showed him to be not wanting in intelligence or a keen sense of humor. This slander of the ex-Police Commissioners was refuted before a large audience of Aldermen and distinguished citizens in the Mayor's office and ante-room. To make the matter still worse against the Board, Anton Sauvage is a German, has been in the St. Louis Police Department, and has been for years politically opposed to the Superintendent. A hearty laugh was indulged in, at the expense of Mr. Sheridan.

MORAL SUPPORT.

The Mayor was yesterday waited upon by a delegation appointed by a meeting of the Methodist preachers of this city, held yesterday afternoon. There were present the Rev. Arthur Edwards, editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*; Rev. C. A. Loeter, of the *German Methodist*; and Rev. E. M. Boring. The Mayor received the delegation, and was presented by Dr. Edwards, Chairman of the delegation, with the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the present contest between His Honor Mayor Medill, and the Police Commissioners of Chicago, our sympathies should go most promptly to the side of those who have, in our opinion, done most for good order in this city; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender our encouragement, and, if need be, our personal services to His Honor, the Mayor, in this his manly effort to protect the peace of the city and the execution of the ordinances thereof.

Resolved, That a copy of this paper be sent to Mayor Medill by the hands of a Committee, which latter is authorized to express the good-will of the Chicago Methodist preachers meeting.

The Mayor briefly thanked them for the moral support they offered, and expressed his determination to carry out the laws fully and fearlessly.

The Mayor was also waited upon in the afternoon by a delegation of the Merchants' Exchange, who presented him with some resolutions passed by them at a meeting held yesterday, a full report of which, together with the speech of the Mayor in reply to the Committee, will be found in another column.

SUGGESTIVE ALDERMEN.

The Mayor retired to the law department office about 3 o'clock, and was there interviewed by a gathering of Aldermen. There were present Aldermen O'Brien, Stout, Woodman, and Tracey. The conversation was carried on mainly in a whisper, but the subject was evidently the appointment of two Police Commissioners.

Ald. O'Brien inquired of the Mayor who were the nominees.

The Mayor had not made up his mind on the subject. He had several names under consideration. As he then thought, Mr. Carlyle Mason was the nominee from the West Division, and Mr. Isaac N. Arnold from the North.

Ald. O'Brien and the others wanted John Herting nominated. They extolled his virtues. The Germans wanted a representative in the Board, and they wanted Mr. Herting above all other Germans.

The Mayor said Mr. Herting was undoubtedly a good man. He had thought of Mr. Arnold because he was a man of recognized ability, of national standing, and of profound learning. He was also known as a man who would allow no personal considerations to weigh with him in the discharge of his duty. He was identified, moreover, with the North Division, being one of the oldest residents in the city, and a large property-owner.

Ald. O'Brien and Woodman said that Mr. Herting was also a good representative of the North Division. He was a man in whom the Germans, who constituted the majority of the North Side population, would feel confidence. He was the unanimous choice of the Germans. They agreed that a better man could not possibly be found.

Ald. Lengacher thought that Ald. Peter Mahr was just the man for the place, because he was a German better known, probably, than even Mr. Herting, and would represent a larger interest.

Ald. O'Brien had no objection to Mr. Mahr.

Ald. Woodman said he was a mighty good man.

Ald. O'Brien said Mr. Herting was a mighty good man.

Ald. Woodman was in favor of giving the Germans a representative. They would accept it as a mark of courtesy, if a German could be prevailed upon to accept it. He thought Mr. Herting should be the man.

The Mayor said, yes, he was a good man, and a live, active man. He had known him for fifteen years.

Ald. O'Brien thought he would be just the man for the place.

Ald. Woodman said he had do doubt that the Council would unite on him, and confirm him promptly that evening. He supposed the Mayor could be present and make his nominations to the Council in person, and keep on nominating until the Council should reach a decision and confirm two Commissioners.

This remark led to a lively debate upon the rules of the Council, and the charter, the consequence of which was that the Mayor decided not to try the experiment. He suggested that a special meeting could be called to hear the report of the Committee to whom the nominations would be sent, but that was found to be of no use, as the charter provided that the matter might be further delayed by a demand to publish the Committee's report.

Ald. Tracey thought that this might be avoided by taking a vote on the subject, but on examining the rules this was found to be impracticable.

The conversation turned on a West Side Commissioner. Mr. Mason was spoken highly of, in order to make room for the suggestion of somebody else.

The Mayor thought that he had, in ex-Ald. Bateham, an excellent Commissioner.

Everybody assented to this, and, therefore, Mr. C. C. P. Holden was suggested. The Mayor should not let any prejudice affect him. They would all support either gentleman; everybody felt certain of that. Somebody suggested Mr. Gill, whose was also cordially received.

At this point Ald. Heath called the Mayor aside, and a whispered conversation was held for some moments. On looking around, the Mayor was found to have left the room, and the Aldermen left also, understanding, through some vague agency, that Messrs. Herting and Holden were the men.

VALUABLE DATA.

Mr. White, the Mayor's Secretary, kept a tally of various things on his blotting-paper, and from these valuable data we can furnish the public with the following important particulars: During the day, six men put their heads in at the door and said, "All quiet on the Potomac?" Sixteen men said the same thing with various and sundry original additions to the inquiry. Twenty-three men put their heads into the office, looked round, and said, "Is the Mayor in?" preparatory to closing the door and going out. Five men asked if that was the Comptroller's office; two wanted free licenses. The number of those who wished to see the Mayor defied calculation. All the Aldermen were present at various times, many of them every five or ten minutes. Members of all the Boards, especially Dr. Rauch, came round to see how the land lay. Dr. Rauch appeared to realize the fact that there was a nuisance somewhere, and the persevering manner in which he clung to the law department office, indicates that his professional nose detected something there that needed abating. He cast his eyes upon Mr. Wilson so frequently as to cause that gentleman considerable apprehension.

THE BOARD.

The existing Commissioner, and the headless ones, came about there room at an early hour in the morning. The reporters soon followed. The usual number of loungers dropped in, hung around awhile on the verge of the excitement, and sauntered out again where things seemed uninteresting. The polite Sheridan came in with the perennial smile lighting up his florid countenance. The mendacity of the reporters, which is never absent from his waking thoughts, and doubtless infests his dreams, was the theme on which he began to comment early in the morning, and to which he recurred often during the day. It did not, however, succeed in making him gloomy. The epithet of the "smiler" hitherto applied exclusively to Mr. Colfax, and must in future be transferred to Mr. Sheridan. He smiled unceasingly yesterday. He smiled first, last, and all the time, and occasionally a laugh convulsed his Falstaffian proportions. He greeted the local journalists benignly, and offered his hand to each, with his heart in it, so to speak, although they had so abused and vilified him. These irrepressible young gentlemen stretched themselves out on the tables, hooked themselves on to the arms of the chairs by the legs, stuck themselves into the windows, expectorated upon everything and would have smoked all the private cigars, and drank the surreptitious "sour mash" of the Commissioners, if these articles had been accessible. Before noon Sheridan was as mute as a Delphic oracle. His lips were closed with the energy and persistence of a marine bivalve. If they did unclose, the utterances were oracular and suggestive. He had heard of compromises, he said, but he knew nothing of them definitely,—or at least professed to know nothing. In regard to the Council, it was gathered from some unguarded expressions that he looked upon it as a sort of bulwark, and expected that at the meeting last evening as many friends would appear at the tooting of his horn as showed themselves once at the signal of Roderick Dhu. The only thing on which he seemed to have fully decided, and made up his mind, was the utter worthlessness of reporters, and the venomous malignity of the whole newspaper race.

RENO'S BIOGRAPHY.

There was no formal meeting in the afternoon. All were present most of the time except Klokke, who was supposed to be settling up something somewhere, and only bobbed in now and then to compare notes with the others. Mr. Reno gave his biography in brief, by way of correcting the slander that had been put in circulation to the effect that he was a Canadian. It proved a valuable contribution to biographical literature. It appeared from it that Mr. Reno was of French descent, and should by rights have been mercurial instead of Klokke, had not the fates ordered otherwise. His remote ancestor came from France to New Orleans in 1718. The race gradually found their up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and thence diverged to all points of the compass. An unfortunate gap in the biography left the grandfather of the recent Commissioner unaccounted for, that gentleman appearing suddenly and unheralded in Washington County, Pa., several years ago. The subject of our sketch was born not a thousand miles from Pittsburgh. The portion of his history immediately preceding his death is too familiar to the public to require elaboration at this time. Mr. Reno has been

MUCH AGGRIEVED

by the course pursued by the reporters in regard to *his* course as Commissioner. They had lied steadily and strenuously about him and the Board, and no place believed in by extreme orthodoxy could be too hot to hold them. Occasionally losing control of his generally well-regulated feelings, he shook his fists in the faces of terrified journalists, and told them they were liars and slanderers, blossoming out at the same time into a tropical luxuriance of profanity painful to listen to in a man of his years. Mr. Reno, like Lady Macbeth, seemed to have been unsexed, and filled from the crown to the toe top full of direst cruelty.

MR. KLOKKE

not being present to do it for himself, others essayed something for him in a small way in the biographical line. The effort of his life seemed to be justified in view of his recent departure from the world of politics. It appeared that Mr. Klokke was born in Holland, and that his ancestry had made by dealing in tulip-bulbs the very money which he has at this present writing invested in furs, and sealskin caps. He did not come to this country so long ago that he has been able to slough off from his speech entirely the accent that envelops it. Whenever Mr. Reno was out of sight, Klokke was alarmed, fearing that he might be captured and converted to the theories of the other side before they could resume their guardianship over him. As stated above, Mr. Klokke was absent much. Sheridan seemed to be in a continued state of expecting Klolke, and was intimating frequently that something was to be done when he returned. Still Klokke recurred occasionally like the penny of little value, and nothing was done except what we have specified in a general way above. There was infinite gossip, occasional retirement of the Commissioners into corners where they held triangular consultations, nods, winks, and other signs not Masonic, until the shades of evening fell upon the scene.

MR. SCHAFFNER

dropped into the office of the Commissioners during the afternoon. He carried a costly wine-colored silk umbrella, with a dog's head on the top of it, which he tenderly caressed as he talked. Mr. Shaffner feared that his conduct had been misapprehended. He had attended the conference in the morning, at which the Mayor and others were present, but it was by the merest accident that he happened to be there. He described pleasantly and in detail how he was in the Comptroller's office, and how he had been persuaded and enticed from that place of security into the Committee-room in the Clerk's office, where the conference was held. But no significance could be attached to his presence at that place at that time. He did not go to help and patch up things between the Mayor and the suspended Captains. When the object of the conference was stated, Mr. Schaffner simply said: "Mr. Medill, I didn't come here for any such purpose." And now they had been talking all over the building about his action in the matter, when he did nothing.

From the conference of the morning, he glided naturally to the expected evening meetings, to be held in the interest of one or both of the interested parties to this dispute. He produced a handbill, containing a call for a meeting at Burlington Hall, to which Mr. Hesing's name, and his own, were attached, among others. He had not been drunk for many years, and labored under the delusion that he never affixed his name to any such call. If he had signed it, he didn't know it. As a piece of general information, he stated that Fred. Gund had told him that on Sunday he had the support of all the Sergeants in his division, but, on Monday morning, when he met them in the usual matutinal way, they had all flopped,—not one of them but had gone over, bag and baggage, to the side of Mayor Medill.

Here Mr. Sheridan blandly interposed, and said, "All but one."

"He told me 'all,'" persisted Alderman Shaffner.

"He told me 'all but one,'" mildly insisted the politic Commissioner, who has a tenure of office not to be broken by Mayors or any other earthly potentates.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

After this the conversation flagged for the remainder of the afternoon, and could not be resuscitated. Almost the last effort in the colloquial line was made by Mr. Sheridan, who said: "I theenk I weel stay to the meeting of Council to-night; it ees going to be interesting; I have not attended a meeting of Council — sense — sense —."

Numerous appeals were made to him to discover at what distant period he would place such an important event, but the memory of the narrator failed to reach so far back into the early history of Chicago. All those who had hung about the place all the afternoon soon after dispersed.

The chief thing noticeable about the occurrences of the afternoon was that the "Board" neither held a meeting, nor attempted to hold a meeting, although keeping up all the time a pretence of doing so. In this they showed a spark of wisdom.

THE COUNCIL.

It was so generally understood that it was the intention of the Mayor to send in to the Council, yesterday evening, the names of the persons who were to succeed Messrs. Klokke and Reno as Police Commissioners, that the Council Chamber was packed to its utmost capacity with reputable and disreputable persons, who had not patience to wait till the morning to learn the news. All the seats were occupied, and there was no standing room left. Contrary to the usual custom the lobby was remarkably orderly and quiet.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR.

The following communication from the Mayor was first read:

GENTLEMEN: By virtue of the power and authority upon me by law conferred, I have removed Charles A. Reno and E. F. C. Klokke from office as Commissioners of the Board of Police. My reasons for such removal are, that the said Commissioners were inefficient in the discharge of the duties of the office, and so discharged them that the discipline and usefulness of the police was impaired; and due regard for the general public interest also required that they be removed from office. I have appointed Mr. John Herting to fill the unexpired term of Mr. E. F. C. Klokke, and Mr. C. C. P. Holden to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Charles A. Reno, and respectfully ask the consent of your honorable body to such appointments. Respectfully,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

DISCUSSION.

The reading of the communication was received very quietly. There was neither applause nor disapproval in any quarter.

Ald. Lengacher—I move that the communication of the appointment of His Honor of two Police Commissioners be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. My reasons for doing so is, first, I don't think that there are any vacancies there to fill until I have informed myself of another conclusion; second, I don't think that the old Commissioners are removed from their careful duty at present, and that is the reason I would refer it to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Mahr seconded the motion, he and the mover acting under the immediate orders of Mr. Washington Hesing, the "next friend" of the lamented Klokke.

The Chair decided that under the rules the communication should go to the Committee named.

Ald. Dixon desired to amend the motion by adding an instruction to report at the first Special meeting of the Council.

The Chair said the amendment could not be entertained.

Ald. Schaffner thought the motion ridiculous. If the Committee was ready to report, any three Aldermen could call a special meeting. The subject was an important one, and the Committee must be given time to examine it. It was not judicious to require the Committee to report in one or two days. He objected to any such instruction.

Ald. Tracey moved the Committee report at the next regular meeting.

Ald. McGenniss opposed the last motion. The Council was as ready to vote on confirmation then as a week hence. The police trouble had lasted a week. The Aldermen had canvassed the subject for that time. The Council should act speedily to remedy such a serious affair. No dilatory tactics should be allowed. They should take hold of the matter as soon as possible, for the credit of all. The present state of things could not, and should not, be allowed to last.

Ald. Tracey's motion was accepted by Ald. Dixon, and was lost—yeas, 14; nays, 21—as follows:

Yeas—Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McAvoy, Tracey, Schmitz, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, and Brandt—14.

Nays—McGenniss, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, Cannon, Ogden, and Woodman—21.

Ald. McGenniss moved when the Council adjourned it be till Thursday, and that the Mayor's communication be the special order for that evening.

Ald. Dixon thought that useless. The only way was to call a special meeting.

Ald. McGenniss withdrew his motion.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE LATE LAMENTED.

The following communication was then read:

To the Honorable Common Council of the City of Chicago:

The undersigned, Police Commissioners, respectfully submit the following statement to your honorable body: Elmer Washburn, who has been acting as the Superintendent of Police for some time past, under the appointment of the Mayor and confirmation of the Council, has repeatedly been guilty of conduct in the presence of the Board of Police unbecoming a gentleman and officer, neglecting to attend the meetings of the Board without sufficient excuse; attempting unlawfully to be the financial agent of the Board, and neglecting to execute the orders of the Board; and, after having been guilty of these unlawful acts, on the 13th day of January, 1873, he, as Superintendent, issued an order without the consent or knowledge of the Board of Police, requiring the patrolmen to perform duty for twelve consecutive hours, instead of six hours, alternately, in addition to duty at the Police Stations and in the Courts, contrary to the established rules and regulations of the Board. On the 25th day of January, 1873, at a meeting of the Board of Police, an order was adopted unanimously rescinding the order so issued by the Superintendent, and he was notified on the same day of such order, and directed to notify the proper officers of such order, and to carry it into effect forthwith. This order not having been obeyed, on the 27th day of January, 1873, a copy of such order was served upon the Superintendent by the Secretary, as directed by them. The Superintendent neglected to obey the order or to indicate in any way his purpose to do so, and, therefore, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Jan. 28, charges in writing were prepared, under the direction of the Board, by its Secretary, and presented, as follows: [Here follows the charges against Washburn, which have heretofore been published.] These charges having thus been presented, by virtue of the provisions of the city charter, and according to the law and usages of such cases, the Board by unanimous vote suspended the Superintendent pending a trial of these charges. We understand that the Corporation Counsel has expressed the opinion that the power of supervision pending a trial of any member of the police force has been repealed by a portion of the act of the Legislature known as the "Mayor's act," which authorizes the Mayor "to remove any city officer whenever in his opinion the interests of the city require such removal." It is impossible for us to see how the various provisions of the law authorizing the trial of a member of the police force before the Board for malfeasance or incompetency, and to inflict punishment when convicted, and while such charges are pending, to suspend their duty is inconsistent with the arbitrary power of removal by the Mayor without cause, and therefore that there is no repeal by implication, the only mode claimed. Even if the Mayor possesses such power of removal, it will not be claimed by any intelligent man that it prevents the Board of Police from administering discipline under the regulations of the city charter. The only offence alleged against us is that the Board unlawfully suspended the Superintendent from duty until these charges could be disposed of by a trial. It has never been pretended that we have failed in the proper discharge of our duties in all other respects. It has never been denied that the Superintendent was guilty of these charges, or that he was not acting in open defiance of the orders made by the Board of Police, his superiors in office. Upon this statement of facts, the Mayor of the city, having full knowledge on the subject, and having been advised of the true facts by us, on the 29th day of January, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, delivered the following communications, to wit.: [Notifications to Klokke and Reno to cease acting as Police Commissioners.] The Mayor, on the 30th day of January, summoned the Police Captains to his office and required each of them to declare that they would sustain his action in the premises, and refused to allow them any time for counsel or consideration, and because Captains Hickey and Gund declined to declare in his favor, without time for consideration or taking legal counsel, the Mayor immediately handed each of them an order of removal. On the 29th day of January the following communication was sent to the Mayor: [Klokke's letter to His Honor.] The Mayor, on the 28th day of January, 1873, directed the Superintendent, Mr. Washburn, to resume his duties, notwithstanding the order of suspension and the charges against him, and espoused the cause of said Washburn in open defiance of the authorities of his superiors, and is maintaining him with all the moral and physical force at his command in his acts of disobedience, and thereby is creating disorder and demoralization in the police force, and is endangering the peace, property, and lives of the inhabitants of the city. The Mayor claims the legal right to remove the undersigned from office by virtue of the provisions of the first section of the Mayor's act, which reads as follows: [First section of Mayor's act, published many times.] It will be observed that the Police Commissioners are not named, nor any other members of the police force. It is claimed, however, by the Mayor that the Board of Police Commissioners is a Board organized under the charter and amendments thereto, and, therefore, that the Mayor may appoint its members with the consent of the Common Council, and remove them whenever in his opinion the interests of the city may require such removal, only restrained by the requirement that he shall report in writing his reasons for such removal to the Common Council. It is not true that the Board of Police was organized under the charter of the city, or any amendment thereto. It was organized under an act entitled "An act to establish a Board of Police in and for the City of Chicago, and to prescribe their powers and duties," passed Feb. 21, 1861, under which the Commissioners were appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. The law was subsequently changed in 1865, so that members of the Board were elected by the voters of Cook County. They are required to give a bond, to be approved by the Circuit Judge of the county, and the power and duties of the Board and police force under them were extended to the whole County of Cook. The law was subsequently amended so that a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Brown was filled by the County Commissioners. The power and duties of the Board to-day extend outside of the city limits, and to the whole area embraced in the county. The Legislature could not have intended to authorize the Mayor of the city to remove an officer of the county, and Courts will not so construe it unless the language is explicit. Both the undersigned were elected by the voters of the county on the 5th day of November last. Commissions from the Governor have been made out for them both, and they have both been qualified since that election, and claim to exercise the powers of Police Commissioners by virtue of such election, commissions, and qualification. The extraordinary claim of the Mayor to such arbitrary and unrestrained power is not confined to the Board of Police; but it is asserted that under this act he may remove, without cause and at his own pleasure, every person in the public employment as officers or otherwise who are not elected by the people at the polls, and because he has such power of removal, that none of such persons can be suspended or removed from office for malfeasance, misconduct, or incompetency pending trial under the various provisions of law in force before the passage of the Mayor's act. No such power was ever asserted or exercised in this country under the Federal, State, or Municipal Government. While we believe that the Mayor is not authorized by any law to remove us from office, yet we regard it of far more importance to the people and the cause of good government that such a power, if it exists, should be exercised for the public interests, and only upon the most urgent necessity. It is not a matter of consequence to the people that we should hold these offices in preference to any other citizens, and we earnestly ask that all personal considerations be sunk in the decision of great principles of right and public safety. If we have been guilty of any dereliction of duty, we ought to be prosecuted under the laws, and not removed unlawfully from office, to support an inferior in office in open defiance to his superiors, and in violation of the laws of the land. The public have been taught in the public press that the Board of Police is an obstruction to the proper management of the police, and that this is a movement to place the control in one responsible head, the Mayor of the city. It is a sufficient answer to say that the Board can only be abolished by the Legislature, and that the Mayor proposes to appoint successors, and thus continue the same system. It will thus be seen that the only legitimate effect of placing other men in these offices we occupy, will be to compel the new officers to submit to the arrogant dictation of a Superintendent who is their inferior in position, and reduce them to a disgraceful dependence on the Mayor's will. We charge the Mayor with exercising powers not conferred by law; or, if such powers rest in him, with the abuse of such powers, without adequate or sufficient reasons, and demand, in the name of the people who elected us, that he be prosecuted for such misconduct, and suggest that an act of legislation so pregnant with evil be repealed.

CHARLES A. RENO,
E. F. C. KLOKKE,
Police Commissioners.

This communication was also referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ALD. SCHAFFNER

said whatever his personal views on the police question were, the only duty of an Alderman was to allay, not fan excitement. For that reason he did not wish to be put in a false position before the people. He read a hand-bill calling for the Burlington Hall Mass-meeting in order to defend their rights. He was put down as one of those who were to speak there. He wanted it understood that it was utterly unauthorized, and that he had known nothing of it till that afternoon. It would be all wrong, at the present time, for any Alderman to speak against the Mayor.

MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT.

Let all good citizens, friends of law and order, rally to-night, at the mass meeting to be held in the Board of Trade Hall, Chamber of Commerce Building, to consider matters connected with the police imbroglio. Hon. I. N. Stiles, Hon. John Wentworth, Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Hon. J. B. Rice, Rev. R. L. Collier, Hon. C. C. Bonney, and others have been invited to address the meeting.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE.

About half-past 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, a man named Thomas Ridge, who resides at Vinton, Iowa, was knocked down by a State-street car, on Madison street, between Desplaines and Jefferson, and cut slightly about the head. Ridge was attempting to get on a car going east, when he was struck by a car going west, and thrown under the front wheels. He was rolled for some distance, but when the car was stopped got up, and, hailing the car he had attempted to get on, continued his journey, having suffered little injury. The accident occasioned much excitement among the occupants of the car.

The rear car of the Milwaukee train which left this city at 9:45 yesterday morning went off the track a short distance north of Calvary Cemetery, and had to be left behind. Considerable time was lost owing to the unpleasant accident.

DES MOINES.

Supposed Lynching of an Inhuman Wretch—The State Grange—Appointment of Grange Railroad Leeches—Grange Barnacles.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 3.—Eli T. Coffin, who has been under arrest at Atlantic, Cass County, since Jan. 5, charged with having caused the death of his wife, by refusing to provide medical aid for her while sick, and by starving her, was found hanging by the neck to a high bridge over a creek a few miles north of Atlantic last night. The supposition is that he was hung by a mob, who feared that he would not receive proper punishment for his inhuman treatment of his wife. Some think that he was murdered for his money, but robbers, in a State where they do not believe in hanging, seldom take this trouble with their victims.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Grange was held in this city to-day. The only business transacted of a public nature was the appointment of a State Agent, and an agent for each of the main lines of the east and west railroads in the State, whose duty it will be to attend to all railroad interests of the Granges, such as making freight rates, and seeing to prompt and safe shipment of all Grange freight.

The Executive Committee seem to appreciate themselves, as all the agents are members of their Committee. A. B. Smedley, of Harvard County, the newly-elected Master of the State Grange, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, has now another Grange title, as he is Grange Agent for the McGregor Western Railroad. E. R. Shankland, of Dubuque, is agent for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad; Spencer Day, of Marshalltown, for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; O. H. P. Buchanan, of Mt. Pleasant, for the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad; J. D. Whitman, of Des Moines, is agent for the State-at-large, and also for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

In speeches made in the State Grange, on Saturday, it was charged, and not denied, that Kelly, Secretary of the National Grange, has made a very poor and damaging record. A bitter debate brought out many other charges against the National Grange. Among them is one that the meeting at Washington, D. C., on the 1st of January, at which there were twenty-three delegates, only ten were entitled to seats according to the Constitution. The rest were make-shifts, representing States they never lived in. One man from Iowa represented Missouri; another Kansas, and another Michigan. The object of the false delegates was to draw mileage and pay for attending the National Grange, which they succeeded in doing, some of them confessing it with lamb-like meekness on Saturday. The members of the State Grange are well satisfied that a number of worthless leeches are now supported by the National Grange, and they are determined to oust them.

The prosperity of the order will be seriously damaged in Iowa without these leeches are thrown out, and bonds given by the National Secretary. This they demand, and say that they will send no more to Kelly until he does so.

UTAH.

Large Mining Operations—The Epizootic—Mormon Emigration to Arizona.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 3.—New York agents, in behalf of English companies, have completed a transaction in Utah mining property, within the last few days, to the extent of over $500,000, three-fourths of the amount to be expended in the erection of crushing-mills and furnaces.

The principal stage lines resume trips to-morrow. Horses having the epizootic are generally recovering rapidly.

The snow blockade in the mining canons of the Wahsatch is very serious, and, in some instances, much distress is anticipated for want of food.

There is great public interest in the new Mormon settlement of Arizona, near the Thirty-fifth Parallel Railroad. About 200 saints are ordered there as pioneers. It is thought this move will expedite the settlement of the Indian question in Arizona, and contribute much to the progress of railroads.

QUINCY.

Funeral Obsequies of the Late Representative Bushnell.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 3.—The funeral of Hon. N. Bushnell took place from his late residence in this city, this afternoon, and was one of the largest and most imposing ever witnessed here. In addition to the Legislative Committee of thirty-five, with a large number of legal and personal friends who arrived by special train from Springfield, the members of the Quincy bar, city officials, Board of Education, and an immense crowd of citizens were in attendance. After impressive religious services at the Church of the Good Shepherd, the remains were escorted to this resting place at Woodland Cemetery. The feeling of regret in this community is universal. During the obsequies nearly all stores and places of business were closed.

The Marquis de Noailles, the new French Minister at Washington, breakfasts at 2 p.m. This is in contrast to the King of Italy dining at noon, which has become a preferred personal of late.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.

MUSICAL.

ROOT & LEWIS,
Successors to ROOT & CADY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Musical Merchandise,
Sheet Music,
Music Books, Strings, Violins,
&c., &c.
NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR THE
Weber Piano.
The Weber Upright has no rival.
262 STATE-ST

SAVINGS BANK.

S. W. RAWSON, Pres. E. F. PULSIFER, V. Pres
W. S. HOSWELL, Cashier.
THE UNION TRUST CO.
Savings Bank
125 South Clark-st., N. E. cor. Madison, Chicago, Ill.
Incorporated Jan. 5, 1867.
Capital, $125,000; Surplus, $32,000; Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, will be paid on all deposits of one dollar or more, for each full calendar month.
No notice required for drawing money.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
In consequence of my wife's poor health, I offer for sale the house and furniture, No. 738 Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st. One-third cash, balance two, three, and four years, at 8 per cent. C. S. HUTCHINS, 65 South Water-st., Or FRED. L. FAKE & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 88 Washington-st.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!
Stated conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this evening, at Hall, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-third-st. Business and work on K. T. order. By order of the E. C.
B. R. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.
Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M. Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening, at their hall in Masonic Temple, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., for business and work. The fraternity cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
C. H. CRANE, Sec.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c.

John V. Farwell & Co.,
Monroe, Franklin and Market-sts,
Being determined to close out, in the shortest possible time, the entire balance of their Retail Stock of about $600,000 worth of
DRY GOODS,
Carpetings & Upholstery Goods,
Will, on and after Feb. 3, offer them at a still further reduction in prices, and below the cost of importation or manufacture.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
Will be offered this week in Point Gause Laces, in Collars, Handkerchiefs, and on the piece. Valenciennes Laces, Black Thread Laces, Lace Capes, Barbes, Coiffures, and Real Laces of every description.
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls,
Real Black Thread Lace Shawls,
French Cashmere Shawls,
Broche and Paisley Shawls,
Superb Brocaded Silks.
SATINS AND VELVETS
Reduced from .... $10.00 to $5.00
Reduced from .... 8.00 to 4.00
Reduced from .... 6.00 to 3.00
All the new shades in Plain Silks, for street and evening wear; Infants' Cloaks; Infants' Outfits; Misses' and Children's Pique, Muslin, and Cambric Dresses; Ladies' Linen and Cambric Underwear, Wrappers, and Robes de Chambre, of every description; Ladies', Misses', Children's, Gentlemen's and Boys' Merino, Silk, and Cotton Hosiery and Underwear.
Will open, at the same time, their reserve stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, Prints, Percales, Grenadines, Bareges, &c., &c., which will be sold at a great reduction from value. We would particularly impress upon buyers the fact that our entire stock is composed of only the very newest and choicest goods, adapted to the wants of every class, and suited to the present and ensuing season; is well assorted in every department, and will positively be sold below the actual cost, the determination being to close it out in the SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

By Authority of a Special Act of the Legislature of Kentucky, the Trustees announce the
THIRD
GRAND GIFT CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.,
To be given in the large hall of Library Building, at Louisville, Ky., on
Tuesday, April 8, 1873,
On which occasion TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS will be distributed by lot to patrons of the Concert, aggregating a vast total of
$500,000
CURRENCY, as follows:

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10 each	90,000

Grand Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash....$500,000
To provide means for this magnificent concert, One Hundred Thousand Tickets Only will be issued, at the following prices:
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.
The public are respectfully informed that the sale of tickets for this concert has progressed with unexampled rapidity, and buyers are notified that no further accommodations for SPECIAL NUMBERS can be afforded, unless the numbers desired happen to be on hand, at the office where the purchase is made. Circulars giving full particulars, to be had free at all agencies.
The entire management of this undertaking has been committed by the Trustees to Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom orders for tickets or communications pertaining to the Gift Concert should be addressed.
R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary Public Library of Ky.
FARMERS & DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.
For tickets or information apply to F. I. Dibble & Co. (Western Supply,) 154 LaSalle-st., Chicago; J. M. BRYANT, Esq., owner of "Bryant Block" and other large Chicago property, in charge, who will see that orders have prompt attention.
Apply also at Bookstore of W. PHILLIPS, 122 Dearborn-st., and 967 State-st.; HORTON & BRO., 477 West Lake-st.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 853 State-st.; L. MANASSE, Optician, at Sherman House, 88 West Madison-st., or at TREMONT HOUSE.

FINANCIAL.

B. F. Allen,
Wm. A. Stephens,
H. Bie—assett.
Allen, Stephens & Co.
WILL DO
ANY Business that Bankers do on terms that safe Bankers do.
25 Pine Street, New York.
(Do no Stock Business)
Domestic Bankers.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

The Northern Pacific 7-30 First Mortgage Gold Bonds
BEAR 7 3-10 PER CENT INTEREST IN GOLD, and have the following elements of strength and safety, viz:
1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation.
2. They are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road, its Rights, Franchises and Equipments.
3. They are a FIRST LIEN on its net earnings.
4. There is pledged, for payment of principal and interest, a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories.
Over 500 miles of the road is completed, and the earnings for 1873 will be large.
The Company receive these bonds at 10 per cent premium in payment for their lands.
JAY COOKE & CO., Financial Agents.
For sale by Lunt, Preston & Kean, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Chicago City Property, improved preferred. $2,000 in hand. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED.

Partner Wanted
In a Wholesale Grocery House, Chicago. Long established and fine trade. A good business man, with $30,000 to $50,000 cash capital, can find an opportunity seldom met with. Call on, or address, with references, JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., Manager of Tappan, McKillop & Co.'s Mercantile Agency.

Wanted.
A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

In the local market money continues about as stringent as ever. The demand from grain dealers for bank accommodation increases about as fast as that from the pork packers falls off. The settlements to-day of February options in provisions and grain were very large, as was shown by the clearings of $5,700,000 to-day. An indication of what banks are most largely interested in the grain and provision trades is shown by the fact that the Union National Bank sent $910,000 of checks to the clearings this morning. The First National Bank sent $850,000 and the Third National $810,000, the checks from these three banks comprising over 45 per cent of to-day's clearings.

Exchange was much depressed by the scarcity of currency. There is an active demand from the wheat and lumber districts for currency, and in order to supply their correspondents some of the banks here were obliged to sell New York exchange at $1 per $1,000 discount.

THE SYNDICATE.

The new 5 per cent bonds are quoted to-day at 113¼, with gold at 113; as the interest was off on Feb. 1, it shows that the price of the bonds is fully par in gold, while the 10-40s are quoted at 115⅛, including interest accrued since Sept. 1. Deducting the interest accrued, it leaves the present net price of the 10-40s 99⅛ in gold. These prices show a rise of about 1½ cents in gold since the beginning of the year, which is attributable mainly to the easier condition of the money markets of Europe, where the bonds are finding a more ready market. The circumstances are favorable to the Syndicate, and it seems probable their plans for marketing the $300,000,000 of new 5 per cent bonds at par will be successful. As was the case in the former Syndicate, the profit of the managers of the plan must come out of the price the bonds sell for, as the price of bonds is already stimulated as much as can be sustained, and there is no probability that the average price for which the $300,000,000 will be sold will be above par in gold. It is to be presumed, therefore, that the net price which the Government will receive will, as in the case of the former Syndicate, be about 98½ in gold, which will leave $4,500,000 for expenses and the profits of the Syndicate. That a very considerable

DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF GOLD

will be one of the results of the marketing of the new bonds, seems very probable. If these new bonds were to be simply exchanged for outstanding 5-20s, it would be no effect on the volume of sterling exchange, and no effect on the price of gold. But it must be remembered that certain 6 per cent 5-20 bonds of 1862 must be "called" and specified by the numbers and dates of the order in which they were issued. These bonds must be redeemed at par in gold, and the funds to redeem them must come from the sale of the new 5 per cents. If the holders of these particular 5-20s were willing to exchange their 6 per cents at par for 5 per cents, there would be no necessity for having the money on hand in the Treasury to redeem the 5-20s. But this cannot be the case, except possibly in a few instances. It is not even known where the 5-20s of 1862 to be called in are held, and there is no way but to sell the new 5 per cents first, and have the money on hand to redeem the 1862s when they come in in accordance with the "call."

It is intimated that the Syndicate expect to sell from $200,000,000 to $250,000,000 of the new 5 per cents in Europe. If this be the case, the new 5 per cents must first be sent to Europe, and all that cannot be exchanged direct with the holders of the particular 5-20s of 1862 which are to be "called" in, must be sold for money and the money transferred to Washington or New York to redeem the 5-20s of 1862.

In the former Syndicate about $67,000,000 of new 5 per cents were exchanged direct for 5-20s of 1862, and about $133,000,000 of new 5 per cents were sold for money, with which a corresponding amount of 1862s were called in and redeemed. The $133,000,000 of new 5s were nearly all sold in Europe in the last three months of 1871, and the movement of the funds for which they were sold took place during the next three months. One effect of this movement of money from Europe to the United States was that gold, which had ranged from 112 to 115 during August, September, and part of October of 1871, began to decline very largely by the 1st of November, 1871, and kept declining until it touched 108¾ at the end of 1871, being the lowest point since the war. The decline, however, was artificial, and arose from the increase of sterling exchange made in the movement of funds above indicated. In the spring of 1872, when the heaviest installments of "called" bonds of 1862 had to be paid for, the money began to go back to Europe and gold began to rise, until, in May and June, 1872, the average price was 113 to 114, from which there has not been much variation since.

It is not probable that, in the case of the present Syndicate, any greater amount of new 5 per cents can be exchanged direct for the 5-20s than in 1871. It is to be presumed, therefore, that one of the first effects of the sale of new 5 per cents in Europe will be the necessity to transfer the proceeds of the sale to this country, and the consequent depression of the price of gold, and that afterwards, when the money goes back to Europe in payment for such of the 5-20s of 1862 that will be called and are held there, gold will advance again, as it did after the former Syndicate operation was entirely finished up.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

A remonstrance to the Senate of the United States against the repeal of the Bankrupt law is being circulated and extensively signed by merchants in New York City, which sets forth that, while the signers believe the law should be amended, it should not be repealed, for the following reasons:

1. There is no other mode by which the assets of a mercantile house, scattered through various States, can be distributed. The only other mode possible is an assignment for the benefit of creditors. But many of the States have passed statutes to regulate such instruments; and in some these acts are of such a character that no assignment made in another State could be valid; moreover, no lawyer is sufficiently acquainted with these various statutes to draw an assignment to meet the requirements of all, consequently every assignment must be void in some States. The failure of a well-known firm in the city of New York brought out this advantage in the Bankrupt law. An assignment was first tried, but as this was void in some of the States, attachments were levied on the property, and there was no relief except in bankruptcy.

2. The requirement that an insolvent debtor shall pay 50 per cent of his indebtedness, or obtain the consent of the majority in number and value of his creditors before he can obtain a discharge, has a salutary effect upon mercantile men. In the first place, it has fixed a standard to which failing debtors feel that they ought to conform, and thus moulds public opinion. The tendency of this limitation is to check reckless trading, and compel failing men to stop business before their assets are all exhausted. In the next place, it tends to prevent fraud, for none but honest men can get the consent of the majority of their creditors to a discharge. The rascals are thus left liable to their creditors. Under the influence of these two causes combined there have been fewer fraudulent failures, during the existence of the present Bankrupt laws, than in any other equal number of years. The superiority of the Bankrupt law will be still more manifest when it is remembered that assignments exacting releases are held to be valid in Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina.

3. The enactment of a law preventing preferences has introduced the theory of the equal rights of creditors into the community. Under the prior laws the large or vindictive creditor took everything. Now the minor creditors are protected. Moreover, experience shows that fraud is usually perpetrated under the guise of a conveyance to a relative in consideration of an alleged prior indebtedness. Such frauds have nearly disappeared, because the Bankrupt law affords a ready and certain remedy.

4. The great benefits of the Bankrupt law are not to be found in the Bankruptcy Courts, but in its silent influence upon the conduct and opinions of business men. Its provisions for a summary trial, a thorough examination of the debtor and all who have dealt with them, and the selection of an assignee by the creditors, have a salutary effect in suppressing fraud and inducing honest conduct. Its great advantages are to be seen in the money that is saved without litigation, and not in the dividends declared in the few cases that actually get into Court.

The petition would be a more satisfactory document if it also set forth the most obvious necessary amendments. From the opinions expressed by merchants here in Chicago, we should say that the sentiment of the commercial community was in favor of the repeal of the clause providing for involuntary bankruptcy. That part of the law puts a tremendous power into the hands of the creditor, and places the debtor always at his mercy.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean are authorized by the Syndicate to receive subscriptions for the 5 per cent funded loan of the United States, the books of which will soon be open, to remain open for a few days only, the announcement of which will be made in the future. Parties who anticipate investing in them or exchanging 5-20s for them, should give the matter attention.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	114	114½
5-20s of '64	114½	114⅝
5-20s of '65	114½	115
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	116	116⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	116	116⅜
10-40s	114	114⅜
U. S. 6s (new issue), ex. int.	113	113⅜

Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	95@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109½-110½
Gold Exchange	113
Gold and Gold Coupons	112⅞ 113

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Feb. 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

Walnut-st, n e cor of Wood st, s f, 100 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $30,000.

N ½ of Lot 7, in Sub Block 2 of Block 18, Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 2, 1872; consideration, $800.

Hastings st, between Centre av and Throop st, n f, 24 ft to alley, with improvements, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $1,080.

Lots 7, 10, 11, and 14, in Block 8, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated Jan. 25; consideration, $3,875.

Howard st, between Ashland av and Paulina st, s f, Lot 44, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $750.

Fremont st, between Centre and Clay sts, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $900.

Fremont st, bet Centre and Clay sts, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $900.

The premises No. 1182 Wabash av, dated June 1, 1872, consideration, $1,100.

Clayton st, 55 6-10 ft west of John st, n f, 25x84 8-10 ft, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $1,100.

Catherine st, east of and near Margaret st, 14 ft to alley, dated Aug. 9, 1872; consideration, $650.

Lot 14, in Block 8, in Davis' n ½ s ½ of s w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated Feb. 3; consideration, $1,200.

May st, south of and near Taylor st, w f, 130x107 ft, with improvements, dated Jan. 23; consideration, $7,500.

Lot 83, in Block 34, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $300.

Lot 89, in same, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $800.

Lot 84, in same, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $800.

Lot 88, in same, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $800.

Adams st, bet Market and Franklin sts, n f, Lot 4, dated Dec. 5, 1872; consideration, $27,500.

Lot 19, in Block 50, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $850.

The premises No. 930 Wabash av, dated Dec. 30, 1872; consideration, $13,500.

West Eighteenth st, 165 ft e of Brown st, n f, 25x81⅓ ft, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $1,000.

West Twenty-first st, 175 ft w of Robey st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 5, 1872; consideration, $750.

Seymour av, 191 ft s of North av, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $550.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

E ½ of s w ¼ of Block 42, in Sheffield's Addition, 5 acres (except streets), dated Jan. 31; consideration, $6,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Sub Lots 3 and 5 of Lot 3, &c., in Block 2, in Saltonstall and Russell's subdivision, in s e ¼ of Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $3,284.

Lot 35, in Block 4, of n ½ n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $400.

Lot 71, in Block 3, of Prout and Colman's subdivision, in s e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Dec. 26, 1875; consideration, $1,100.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	7,561	3,801	7,002	2,894
Wheat, bu	31,270	9,800	6,817	1,747
Corn, bu	89,970	59,435	7,857	22,336
Oats, bu	44,778	15,246	10,906	8,391
Rye, bu	4,604	1,085	....	1,680
Barley, bu	17,530	8,570	3,098	13,296
Grass Seed, lbs	81,610	199,798	64,268	68,954
Flax Seed, lbs	3,950	....	....	500
Broom Corn, lbs	36,700	6,630	14,467	....
Cured Meats, lbs	346,370	351,390	2924,008	2782,863
Beef, brls	28	....	205	170
Pork, brls	1	1,082	240	1,767
Lard, lbs	204,180	316,070	998,645	1383,069
Tallow, lbs	34,889	21,610	19,000	....
Butter, lbs	63,075	24,700	7,167	24,560
Dressed Hogs, No	6,557	4,501	4,249	3,097
Live Hogs, No	16,662	13,635	6,707	3,108
Cattle, No	413	686	1,489	1,407
Sheep, No	1,183	807	....	1,963
Hides, lbs	117,032	156,338	32,390	82,078
Highwines, brls	374	368	658	512
Wool, lbs	151,025	26,290	70,590	22,600
Potatoes, bu	216	....	....	....
Lumber, m ft	348	777	343	200
Shingles, m	320	440	519	665
Lath, m	....	294	23	....
Salt, brls	305	420	650	2,007

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 6,696 bu wheat, 3,389 bu corn, 4,222 bu oats, 2,998 bu rye, 1,295 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 11 o'clock: 113 cars wheat, 208 cars corn, 21 cars oats, 15 cars rye, 38 cars barley. Total 395 cars, or 155,000 bu.

A car of No. 1 spring wheat was sold on our market to-day, to which hangs a little tale. The seller stated that he had held it here for three weeks, awaiting transportation, which he was unable to obtain. So he had decided to sell it, and pay 1c per bu more for a car load in Milwaukee, because he could readily obtain transportation in that city, *via* Chicago, at the same rate that he would have to pay here. Another case was reported to-day, of a lot of wheat which has been held here for seven weeks, awaiting shipment, though a railroad official promised that it should be sent out of the city within one week. The extra storage already amounts to $150.00, with the prospect that it will swell to a much larger figure. It is no wonder that our produce dealers are becoming restive, and complain loudly.

The leading produce markets were rather quiet to-day, with not much change in price. The general features were much the same as for several days past, and the story has often been told. It is lack of money, owing to retarded transportation. Outside, the milder weather permitted a little more activity, and workmen were busy in many places in preparing for new buildings, promising an increased demand for all material entering into their construction.

An advance of ⅛c in choice and prime coffees, and an ⅛c decline in A, B, and extra C sugars were the only quotable changes in the prices of groceries. Trade continues slowly to improve, though the movement is still far from being active. The demand for dry goods continues light, comparatively few interior buyers having as yet put in an appearance, while the "order business" is by no means up to the expectations of the trade. In the meantime prices remain firm for all staple cottons, and for seasonable goods generally. Butter is becoming scarce, and fine qualities command letter prices. Bagging remains firm. The canned goods trade was more active, the milder weather enabling our dealers to ship goods to the country with comparative safety. Prices were firmer for all descriptions, save peaches, which are in large supply, and weak. Cheese remains firm at the advanced prices established last week. Coal was quiet and steady. No change was noticed in the fish and dried fruit markets. Hay was dull. Hides and leather were quoted firm. In the oil market the only change was a ½c decline in carbon. Lard and linseed were firm with an upward tendency.

The lumber trade continues light and prices are without quotable change; although concessions are granted in some instances in order to effect sales. Building materials remain quiet and steady. Quite an inquiry exists for old brick at $7.50@8.50 per m. Iron and steel, metals and tinners' stock, were in moderate demand and firm, Eastern advices being of that character. Wool, hops, and broom corn were quiet and unchanged; hops are scarcely so firm as they have been, although without quotable change. Seeds were rather quiet to-day. Timothy was quiet and easy, and clover in better request and firm at $5.40 for prime seed. Potatoes and green fruits were in moderate demand at former prices. The market was well supplied with turkeys and chickens; and this, taken with the general quietness prevailing, caused a weak and declining tendency in prices. Eggs were firm, owing to the scant supply; quotable at 37@40c. Cooperage was in fair demand and steady.

Lake freights were quiet at 12c asked, and 10@11c bid, on corn by sail to Buffalo, to load now.

Highwines were inactive and nominally firm at Saturday's quotations, at 88c asked and 87½c bid per gallon. The distillers prefer shipping to New York to selling at less than 88c.

Dressed hogs were moderately active and steady at about 5c per 100 lbs decline, in sympathy with the depression in live hogs. The market was really strong, considering that our receipts were large, and that some of the depots are blocked up with dressed hogs, while the weather is not favorable to keeping them. Heavy lots sold chiefly at $4.55@4.60; and light at $4.85@5.05, both closing with the inside bid. Sales were reported of 60 head at $5.05; 520 at $5.00; 246 at $4.65; 342 at $4.62½; 1,583 at $4.60; 148 at $4.55; 17 at $4.50; 16 dividing on 200 lbs, at $4.55@5.00; 277 do at $4.60@5.00; 159 do at $4.55@5.00; 54 do at $4.55@4.85. Total, 3,482 head.

Provisions were rather quiet, and weak, with a decline of 5c per brl on pork, 5c per 100 lbs on lard, and an easier feeling in meats at unchanged quotations for present, but a shade lower for March delivery. The receipts of hogs were so liberal as to cause a further reduction in prices, and this influenced the tone of provisions, though there was not much product offering, except as any holder would have been glad to make concessions to parties who could ship the property away without loss of time. Packing continues active, notwithstanding the blockade in the packing houses; but operators think they see relief ahead now that the weather is moderating. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $11.95@12.00; do seller March, $12.25@12.30; do seller April, $12.50@12.55; do seller May, $12.70@12.75; prime mess, $11.00; extra prime, $9.00@9.25. Lard, cash, or seller February, $7.25@7.30; do seller March, $7.50@7.55; do seller April, $7.70@7.75. Green hams at 8½c for 16-lb averages, and 7⅝c for 17-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1½c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3⅜@3½c; do rough sides, 5¼@5⅜c; do short ribs, 5⅝c; do short clear 5⅝c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅞@4c for shoulders; 5⅞@6c for short ribs, and 6¼c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4¼c. English meats, 6c for Cumberlands; 6⅛c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅜@6½c for short clear; 9½@10c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5½c for shoulders, 7⅛c for clear ribs, 7⅜c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@29.00. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¼@6½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork seller March at $12.30; 750 brls do at $12.27½; 1,000 brls do at $12.25; 500 brls seller April at $12.50; 300 brls do seller May at $12.75; 850 tcs lard at $8.30; 50 tcs do (kettled) at $7.50; 500 tcs do seller March at $7.50; 20,000 lbs green shoulders at 3⅜c; 20,000 lbs do at 3⅝c; 20,000 lbs salted do at 3⅞c; 50,000 lbs do seller April at 4⅛c; 50 boxes do at 4⅛c; 400 boxes do seller March at 4⅛c; 20,000 lbs green short ribs at 5⅜c; 100,000 lbs do at 5⅜c; 500 boxes short clear seller March at 6⅛c; 2,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 8½c; 20,000 lbs do (19 lbs) at 7c; 40,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 6⅞c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (17 lbs) at 9c; 100 boxes long cut hams (18@20 lbs) at 10c; 40,000 lbs green do (22 lbs) at 3⅞c; 60 brls beef hams at $29.00; 80 brls tallow at 7⅝c.

Flour was very quiet. There was a fair demand for shipment, notwithstanding the scarcity of cars, but holders generally asked an advance in prices, which buyers would not concede. Hence not much was done. The stocks are very light. Bran is quoted strong. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Wintker's Best) at $10.25; 50 brls do at $10.00; 100 brls do (Wis.) at $8.00; 100 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $7.25; 100 brls do (Oriental) at $7.25; 150 brls do (Lockport Hydraulic) at $7.25; 300 brls do (Exposition) at $6.50; 25 brls rye at $4.75; 50 brls corn meal (Smith's white) at $2.25. Total, 975 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $12.00 on track. The following is a list of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 7.50 @10.25
Red winter extras	6.50 @ 7.75
Good to choice spring extras	6.00 @ 7.25
Low to medium	5.25 @ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.75 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.25 @ 5.25
Rye flour	4.60 @ 5.00
Buckwheat flour	6.87½@ 7.50
Bran	12.00 @....
Middlings	12.00 @16.00

Wheat was quiet and steady at the closing prices of Saturday, there being not much disposition to trade, on either side, as advices from Liverpool were conflicting. It is believed that the market here is a free one, there being only about two operators who are deep in the trade—one of them is long and the other short. There is, therefore, no particular leaning in either direction, and the market swings between sellers from the spring wheat districts and buyers from the districts where spring wheat is raised, the difference in prices of the two kinds being much larger this year than usual. To-day there were but few outside orders on the floor, and local buyers were not numerous. Seller March opened at $1.27¼, advanced to $1.27⅜, declined to $1.27⅛, and closed firm at $1.27⅜. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.24⅞@1.25⅛, closing at $1.25. Seller April was quiet at about 2c per bu above the price of the March option. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.31@1.32; No. 3 spring closed at $1.11½@1.11⅝; and rejected do at 98c bid. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.32; 400 bu do at $1.31; 2,000 bu do No. 2 spring at $1.25⅛; 800 bu do at $1.25¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.25⅛; 57,800 bu do at $1.25; 10,000 bu do at $1.24⅞; 15,800 bu do at $1.24¾; 400 bu do at $1.24⅝; 2,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.12; 800 bu do at $1.11⅝; 6,400 bu do at $1.11½; 6,100 bu do at $1.11; 800 bu rejected spring at 98½c; 2,000 bu do at 98c. Total, 106,200 bu.

Corn was active, and steady at Saturday's prices; being about the only thing on the Board that did not share in the general quietness. Receipts were liberal, but there was a good speculative demand, which enabled parties with capital to take up all the offerings to be carried against options for March delivery. The inquiry for the summer options was also more active than for some time past, but the offerings were small, as country holders only offer sparingly at present prices, and the options are almost too far ahead to be much in favor with speculative sellers, as they cannot calculate the chances. Seller the month or cash No. 2 sold at 30⅛@30⅜c; seller March at 31⅛@31⅜c; seller April at 32@32⅛c; seller May at 36⅜@36⅝c; and seller June at 37⅜@37½c, all closing firm at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 84,800 bu No. 2 at 30⅜c; 48,000 bu do at 30 9-16c; 138,000 bu do at 30⅛c; 2,800 bu rejected at 27½c. Total, 273,600 bu.

Oats were a shade more active, at the same range of prices as on Saturday, the demand being chiefly for cash lots for the local trade. There are shipping orders enough here, but they can only be filled out with great difficulty, owing to the scarcity of cars for transportation. Oats are quoted buoyant in New York. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 sold here to-day at 25⅛@25⅜c; seller March at 26⅛@26⅜c; seller April at 26⅞@27c; and seller May at 30@30⅛c, all closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 25,000 bu No. 2 at 25⅜c; 1,800 bu do at 25⅛c; 4,200 bu rejected at 22⅞c; 600 bu do at 22⅜c; 400 bu by sample at 28⅛c on track. Total, 32,-200 bu.

Rye was quiet and unchanged, 68c being bid for gilt-edged receipts of No. 2, all through the session. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 68⅛c; and 3,200 bu do at 68c.

Barley was dull and weak, declining 2@3c under heavy offerings, and a wide spread aversion to buying. No. 2 sold at 72c in ordinary houses, and was quoted at 70c in Rock Island. No. 3 closed at about 60c. Seller March sold at 74@75c, closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 72½c; 5,200 bu do at 72c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 60c; 400 bu do at 59c; 2,000 bu rejected at 50c; 400 bu by sample at 85c on track. Total, 10,800 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* has the following:

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and frozen in on New York canals was, Jan. 25, 1873:

In store at	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*	*Oats, bu.*	*Barley, bu.*
New York	968,962	4,039,683	1,151,548	506,040
Albany	9,000	18,200	92,000	206,040
Buffalo	273,909	202,895	81,323	176,423
*Chicago	1,455,024	3,199,184	1,060,450	341,768
Milwaukee	1,105,000	29,000	192,000	95,000
Duluth	77,000	....	....	....
Toledo	399,269	442,070	180,949	11,832
Detroit	170,577	81,040	56,923	27,472
*Oswego	275,000	190,000	2,000	140,000
St. Louis	465,022	137,588	114,769	46,191
Boston	17,794	55,589	57,180	100,526
Toronto	175,862	1,755	2,563	60,625
Montreal	142,130	385,206	56,200	9,677
Philadelphia	90,000	250,000	110,000	20,000
Baltimore	100,000	105,273	40,000	....
Rail shipments	139,087	215,093	219,013	51,964
On N.Y. canals	52,120	164,457	85,200	78,138
Total—Jan. 25, '73	5,855,776	9,520,963	3,522,418	1,871,755
Total—Jan. 18, '73	5,757,210	9,223,814	3,667,027	1,811,992
Total—Jan. 11, '73	5,687,820	6,852,318	3,686,679	2,255,635
Total—Jan. 4, '73	5,658,267	9,394,519	3,504,719	2,215,562
Total—Dec. 28, '72	6,248,973	9,595,398	3,414,084	2,868,865
Total—Jan. 27, '72	10,950,083	10,473,150	6,601,998	2,035,829

*Estimated.

Exports of wheat, &c., from the Russian, Azov seaports of Taganzog and Rostoff, for ten years, from 1863 to 1872 inclusive, were:

	Wheat, tchts.	*Rye, tchts.*	*Barley, tchts.*	*Oats, tchts.*
1863	1,379,406	38,386	9,986	489
1864	1,286,325	1,917	4,505	16,820
1865	1,354,066	6,148	18,430	18,585
1866	1,620,558	112,509	55,928	108,523
1867	1,918,406	469,560	94,929	....
1868	2,299,354	455,032	290,902	1,485
1869	2,385,767	163,444	274,812	19,363
1870	3,037,235	345,416	639,822	191,408
1871	2,790,836	382,298	375,360	133,836
1872	1,221,192	117,090	161,257	1,750
Total	19,293,145	2,092,400	1,925,901	451,959
Av. 10 years	1,929,314	209,240	192,590	49,125

One tschetwert is equal to 5 95,205-100,000 Winchester bushels, or say 6 bushels. It will be observed the exports of wheat in 1872 are 708,122 tschetwerts below the average of the last ten years, equal to 4,208,732 bushels.

The stock of wheat and flour in Paris, Dec. 1:

	1872.	1873.
Flour, cwts	911,752	113,240
Wheat, cwts	139,544	17,034

Imports into France; also exports of flour and grain from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, in 1872, and for the years 1871, 1870, and 1869:

	1872. 11 *mos.*	1871. *Year.*	1870. *Year.*	1869. *Year.*
IMPORTS.				
Flour, sks, 280 lbs.	66,850	544,409	390,078	20,210
Wheat, qrs, 496 lbs.	2,528,888	4,716,048	2,767,244	1,990,461
Maize, qrs, 480 lbs.	101,449	131,428	414,573	263,593
Oats, qrs., 320 lbs.	279,968	2,191,900	1,406,642	309,493
Barley, qrs, 400 lbs.	142,882	495,448	380,101	162,051
Rye, qrs., 480 lbs.	4,868	26,831	12,905	19,799
EXPORTS.				
Flour, sks, 280 lbs.	240,927	213,728	832,520	1,580,377
Wheat, qrs. 496 lbs.	1,558,799	1,286,990	312,589	481,374
Corn, qrs, 480 lbs.	51,814	30,289	103,294	62,957
Oats, qrs, 320 lbs.	335,624	193,658	105,655	93,438
Barley, qrs, 400 lbs.	2,080,788	599,919	221,641	605,768
Rye, qrs., 480 lbs.	971,651	247,428	219,154	491,431

There are no exports of oats for November, which is, evidently, an omission.

The exports from France for the three months ended Nov. 30, 1872, and the imports for the same time compare as follows:

	Flour, sks, 280 lbs.	*Wheat, qrs.*
Exports	420,432	973,531
Imports	39,606	302,533
Balance of exports	420,826	670,998

which equals in bushels 7,772,704.

Cereal crops of eight Western States for 1872, as reported in preliminary report (subject to corrections) by Mr. J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Washington Agricultural Department:

	Michigan.	*Indiana.*	*Illinois.*	*Kansas.*
Corn	19,987,000	33,541,000	217,628,000	29,631,000
Wheat	13,936,000	19,381,000	24,472,000	2,155,000
Rye	233,000	410,000	2,211,000	81,000
Oats	9,223,000	13,080,000	4,312,200	6,084,000
Barley	540,000	323,000	2,073,000	111,000
Potatoes	6,609,000	2,801,000	2,668,000	2,797,000
Hay, tons	10,005,000	889,000	1,929,000	728,000
	Wisconsin.	*Minnesota.*	*Missouri.*	*Iowa.*
Corn	21,130,000	7,987,000	97,009,000	101,189,000
Wheat	22,307,000	15,380,000	7,695,000	20,680,000
Rye	1,093,000	75,000	406,000	533,000
Oats	16,546,000	8,513,000	16,850,000	19,934,000
Barley	1,546,000	979,000	251,000	2,194,000
Potatoes	....	2,214,000	3,121,000	6,631,000
Hay, tons	1,398,000	80,300	601,000	1,664,000

Comparative stocks of flour and grain in the principal ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the 31st of December, for the undermentioned years:

In	*Flour, sacks.*	*Flour, brls.*	*Wheat, qrs.*	*Corn, qrs.*	*Oats, qrs.*
London	141,010	109,595	309,985	118,800	396,820
Liverpool	23,208	98,144	381,270	322,773	6,854
Glasgow	54,553	55,035	314,717	180,989	35,000
Leith	11,698	....	100,000	9,600	19,500
Hull	....	....	63,000	4,000	25,000
Gloucester	....	....	39,271	36,736	13,524
Newcastle	12,907	....	32,888	....	18,249
Dublin	....	....	130,000	55,000	....
Belfast	7,040	700	45,499	110,617	....
Galway	....	....	5,825	....	1,408
Londonderry	....	....	8,000	20,000	....
Waterford	....	....	22,800	50,000	....
Bristol	....	....	61,271	20,838	4,692
W Hartlepool	....	....	12,454	18,400	14,972
Total, 1872	250,414	201,474	1,526,640	1,029,330	534,423
Total, 1871	230,573	274,353	1,813,659	469,904	661,659
Total, 1870	168,394	363,037	1,287,618	229,708	631,591
Total, 1869	206,110	387,516	2,065,882	233,634	463,337
Total, 1868	108,116	82,178	771,495	107,332	545,296
Total, 1867	120,374	260,832	963,419	88,650	....
Total, 6 yrs	1,023,582	1,429,423	8,494,673	2,192,673	3,307,955
Av'rage, 6 yrs	170,655	238,237	2,161,112	365,445	551,591

Imports of foreign breadstuffs into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the twelve months, ended Dec. 31, for the last six years, and their sources:

	1870. Cwts., 112 lbs.	1871. Cwts., 112 lbs.	1872. Cwts., 112 lbs.
Wheat.			
Russia	10,269,198	15,629,435	17,840,640
Denmark	327,910	120,370	431,176
Germany	3,348,214	3,049,041	3,887,746
France	253,644	134,841	2,848,016
Austrian Territories	60,472	239,147	54,732
Turkey, etc	489,421	1,418,886	838,073
Egypt	104,950	384,396	2,337,208
United States America	12,871,922	13,405,057	8,606,403
Chili	591,327	549,629	1,434,125
B. N. America	2,838,361	3,279,264	1,719,378
Other countries	237,971	687,690	1,997,731
Total wheat, cwts	30,901,229	39,407,646	41,990,228
Barley	7,217,327	8,589,059	15,078,140
Oats	10,830,630	11,007,106	11,567,058
Peas	1,799,354	1,621,950	1,290,076
Beans	1,505,798	2,976,651	2,937,514
Indian corn	16,756,783	16,832,499	24,563,334
Total spring grain	38,109,892	40,426,265	55,436,122
Flour.			
Germany	911,108	967,892	1,084,574
France	645,181	37,150	1,341,465
U. S. America	2,148,251	1,794,805	743,412
B. N. America	451,463	403,989	339,300
Other countries	647,906	780,802	917,308
Total flour, cwts	4,803,909	3,984,638	4,396,059
Grand Total, cwts	73,815,030	83,818,549	101,822,409

	1867. Cwts., 112 lbs.	1868. Cwts., 112 lbs.	1869. Cwts., 112 lbs.
Wheat, from			
Russia	14,025,236	10,053,617	9,158,331
Denmark	418,012	654,419	542,811
Germany	7,002,304	6,034,013	6,149,030
France	597,405	58,414	468,274
Austrian Territories	542,636	1,004,701	1,030,563
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia	2,445,636	3,049,088	2,379,906
Egypt	1,451,774	3,219,536	1,004,479
United States America	4,188,613	5,908,149	13,181,507
Chili	1,946,227	1,369,375	567,107
B. N. America	683,127	557,443	2,723,053
Other countries	1,204,198	792,813	483,767
Total wheat, cwts	34,645,569	32,639,768	37,695,828
Barley	5,683,721	7,476,224	8,053,660
Oats	9,407,136	8,112,563	7,916,870
Peas	1,586,129	1,116,246	1,054,387
Beans	1,982,615	2,647,390	1,897,220
Maize	8,540,429	11,472,226	17,664,113
Total spring grain, cwts	27,200,030	30,824,649	36,586,250
Flour, from			
Germany	444,710	615,756	1,118,126
France	1,234,742	632,359	1,348,061
U. S. America	722,926	676,192	1,711,000
B. N. America	121,503	192,850	538,766
Other countries	1,069,038	975,865	635,602
Total flour, cwts	3,592,969	3,099,822	5,401,555
Grand total, cwts	[illegible]	66,557,439	79,683,633

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.25⅝@1.25½ seller the month, and $1.28@1.28⅛ seller March, both options closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and firmer at 30⅝@30⅝c seller the month, and 31⅛@31⅜c seller March. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and unchanged; quotable at $1.76@1.82 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There was a moderate inquiry for the better grades, for urgent wants, other descriptions are dull and unchanged. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—Firmness still characterizes this market. There is a good degree of activity in the demand both on local account and for shipment, and unless receipts materially increase, prices must further advance, as stocks have run down to a very low point and the daily arrivals are not sufficient to meet the present requirements of the trade. Choice dairy in neat packages, and choice roll, 17@21c; strictly choice dairy packed, 23@26c; medium to good, 17@20c; inferior to common, 7@15c.

BAGGING—In the bagging market the changes were few and unimportant. Cotton seamless goods are in light supply, and besides a good and increasing demand the market is exceedingly firm at the advance established last week. Burlaps and gunnies were reported quiet. Wool sacks remain inactive. We quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewistown, 35c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34½c; burlap bags, 4 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BEANS—Were in fair demand on local and shipping account. The supply of choice grades is light. We again quote: Navies at $2.50@2.75; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was quite an active inquiry for old brick, at $7.50@8.50 per m; but, aside from this, the market is very quiet, and prices remain the same, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, 2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00; lime (brls) $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $10.50@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hilsdale, $35.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	*Double strength.*
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
20x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—The mild weather of to-day enabled dealers to ship goods with comparative safety, and quite an active movement was witnessed. Orders are now coming in freely, and the market seems to be in a very satisfactory condition. Following are the quotations:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.75
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.20@ 1.30

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.) pts	3.75@ 4.00

CHEESE—The cheese trade continues to improve in activity, and the market is strong, especially so for fine goods, which are in light stock here and at the East. The supply of Western cheese is liberal, and low grades are not expected to undergo any further advance. We repeat our quotations: New York factory, 14½@15½c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—Prices range substantially the same as for a fortnight past, where they are firmly held, both for hard and soft descriptions. No immediate change is looked for. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $9.50@10.00; Indiana Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels and tierces met with a fair inquiry at $1.25 for the former and $1.70@1.75 for the latter. Other descriptions were in light steady demand. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whiskey), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ℔ m. Sales include 133 pork barrels at $1.25; 33 lard tierces at $1.75; 2 cars do at $1.70; 234 20-inch lard tierces at $1.70; 2 cars mixed at $1.25 for pork barrels, and $1.75 for tierces.

EGGS—Owing to the meagre offerings, eggs are very firm at 36@38c, with a few sales at 40c. Grocers are buying in small quantities only for urgent wants. Sales include 100 dozen and 2 cases at 40c; 33 packages at 38c; 2 barrels at 37c; 10 cases pickled at 35c; 4 barrels do at 32c.

FEATHERS—Continue to meet with a moderate demand. The offerings are fair. We quote: Prime live geese at 63@66c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@50c; chicken, 6@7c. Sales include 7 sacks prime live geese at 65c.

FISH—There were no new developments in this market. Business continues to increase in volume, and, although the movement is hardly as active as at this time last year, it is fully up to the expectations of dealers, and good feeling seems to prevail. The annexed quotations are firmly sustained: No. 1 whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

GREEN FRUITS—Only a light local inquiry exists for apples and cranberries. Oranges were in fair supply and demand. Frosted lemons are being closed out at $2.50@5.00 per box. We quote: Apples at $3.00@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemons at $6.00@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $11.00@11.50 per case; Palermo, per box, $5.50@6.00; Malaga grapes, $6.00 per keg.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Apples and peaches are meeting with more inquiry, and prices seem to be working a little firmer, but, as the market is pretty liberally supplied, no immediate advance is looked for. Foreign fruits are dull, and most descriptions are easy. Following are the quotations: Dates, 9@9½c; figs, 10½@11½c; figs, box, 13@14c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.55; blackberries, new, 10@10½c; raspberries, 42@44c; pitted cherries, 25@26c; peaches, pared, 18@21c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 6@6½c; Michigan, 7@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 21@22c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GROCERIES—The general features of the grocery market were unchanged in any essential particular. Fair activity was reported in the demand for staple goods, and, if we except refined sugars, which were weak and a shade lower, the prevalent feeling was one of firmness. Coffees continue strong, and in choice and prime Rio we note a further advance of ⅛c. Following are the quotations:

BI-CARB. SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30@31c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24½@25c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 23⅜@24c; prime Rio, 23⅜@23⅝c; good do, 22½@23c; common do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 23⅜@23½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24⅜@24½c; do, prime, 24@24⅜c; Maricaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8⅞c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@13c; A, standard, 12@12½c; do No. 2, 11⅞@12c; B, 11⅞@12c; extra C, 11½@11⅝c; C, No. 2, 11⅜@11½c; yellow C, 11@11⅛c; choice brown, 10½@11c; prime do, 10⅛@10½c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10⅛@10⅜c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11⅛c; do prime, 10⅛@10⅜c; do fair, 9½@10c; do common, 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8½@9c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6⅝c; White Rose, 6½@6⅝c; brown Windsor, 4½@4⅝c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6⅝c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Dealers reported very little doing in this market, the lack of cars preventing shipments. Fortunately receipts are light, otherwise present prices could not be sustained. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 18,000 lbs or over. ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The condition of this market was much the same as noted from day to day for the past fortnight or more. Continued activity in the local and Eastern demands keeps the market bare of prime stocks, and the prevalent feeling is decidedly firm. We quote: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—There was no change, the demand continues light, and there is only a moderate supply of the low grades offering. We quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades at 18@22c; inferior and strained honey at 12½@16c.

HOPS—Were very quiet. Owing to the easier feeling East, caused by large importations and the stringency in money, the hop market here is scarcely as firm as it has been, although the limited supply of domestics prevents any variation from present prices. We quote: Western at 42@52c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 40@50c; Belgian, 48@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade continues moderate, but a firmer feeling prevails, owing to the firmness in the Eastern markets, and the advance in the raw material. We now quote:

Iron	4 8-10@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7	rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	6 ¾@ 7¾	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11½ @12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17 @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11½ @12½c	℔ lb

LEATHER—No change was noted in connection with this market. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 29
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@89.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—The lumber trade remains quiet, but dealers look for a more active demand as soon as the weather shall become settled. Prices are without quotable change, although concessions are being granted in some instances. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	15.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$35.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in, grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Quite a good inquiry exists for metals at the ruling prices, otherwise trade was quiet. Tin, copper, iron, etc., are firm, in sympathy with the Eastern markets.

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 43c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 51c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Continue to meet with a light inquiry, and are quotable firm at the following rates: 10d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.25; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00

OILS—The market was slightly more active and prices were firmer for all goods in the list, save carbon, which was again weak and unsettled, being freely offered at 22c. Linseed and lard are tending high. We quote: Carbon, 22c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 78@80c; naphtha, 63 gravity 25c; naphtha, common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were in light request, at former prices. We repeat our list:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	28.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POTATOES—Were in moderate request at previous prices. The supply in store is fair, but a good many of the offerings are more or less frosted. Car lots are quotable at 65@75c; store lots of peachblows at 75@85c. We note sales of 1 car choice peachblows at 75c; 1 car do at 70c; 1 car at 65c; 350 bu choice at 80@85c, in small lots from store.

POULTRY—There was a large supply of chickens and turkeys, and, with only a light demand, an easier feeling prevailed. Turkeys are quotable at 10@12½c; chickens, $3.50@4.00; geese, $8.00@10.00; duck, $3.50@4.00. Sales include 1,700 lbs turkeys at 12½c; 1,500 lbs do at 12c; 300 lbs at 10@11c; 17 doz choice chickens at $4.00; 30 doz do at $3.75; 18 doz do at $3.50; 20 doz frozen at $3.00; 4 doz geese at $6.00@8.00; 2 coops do at $10.00; 3 doz ducks at $3.50@4.00.

SEEDS—There was more inquiry for clover, and the market was firm at $5.40 for prime. Timothy was quiet and easy at $2.40@2.65 for fair to prime seed. Hungarian sold at $1.05@1.12½; millet at 85c; other seeds were inactive and nominally unchanged. Sales include 40 bags prime timothy at $2.65; 24 bags do at $2.60; 14 bags at $2.40; 125 bags prime clover at $5.40; 16 bags do fair at $5.20; 3 bags poor at $5.60; 6 bags mammoth at $5.85; 6 bags do at $5.75; 40 bags Hungarian prime at $1.12½; 15 bags do good at $1.05; 20 bags prime millet at 85c.

SALT—Continues to meet with a moderate demand. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—The demand continues light. The following are the prices current:

Thickness.	*Size.*	*Price.*
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	*Size.*	*Price.*	*Thickness.*	*Size.*	*Price.*
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	*Thickness.*	*Size of 12-light window.*	*Price per window.*
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 5x 5½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	90c

TEAS—A fair amount of trading was done in this article, and in sympathy with the Eastern market, prices were firm. We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.30@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choic to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Under this head there were no new features to note. A fair business was doing at about former prices:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Remains dull at our quotations, which are as follows: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.50, delivered.

WOOL—Manufacturers are buying in small quantities for immediate consumption. Aside from this there was nothing doing. We again quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@50c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@38c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday 2,500. There were many stale cattle in the sale pens to-day besides the 2,500 fresh receipts, and, under the excessive supply, the feeling was somewhat depressed. The tone of advices from the East was not highly encouraging, and this fact together with the difficulty of obtaining cars, tended to retard operations on the part of shippers, and as there were few local buyers and feeders in attendance, trading was limited. The quality of the offerings was better than the average of last week, there being a number of really fine droves, among them 16 averaging 1,549 lbs, for which $6.50 was obtained. Another drove averaging 1,476 lbs, found a buyer at $6.37½. Most of the day's sales, however, were at prices ranging from $5.75 downward to $3.00. The market closed quiet and easy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.15@6.35
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.50

HOGS—The exceedingly unfavorable weather for handling hogs checked the demand. The alleys were covered with ice, rendering it almost impossible to drive the hogs to the packing-houses, and buyers refused to take hold, save at something of a decline from former rates, a decline of 10c being insisted upon. At the decline the demand became fairly active, and most of the offerings were disposed of, sales making at $3.75@4.10 for poor to extra heavy, and at $3.85@4.15 for common to extra light. The market ruled steady, at the above range of prices.

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
86	281	$4.00	35	420	$4.05	42	270	$4.00
280	280	4.00	171	250	4.00	70	200	4.10
57	300	4.00	208	250	4.00	30	215	4.15
53	282	3.90	39	440	4.00	84	309	3.90
53	271	3.75	43	327	3.95	54	254	3.85
47	388	4.10	56	185	4.15	66	399	4.12½
135	380	4.05	50	225	4.15	186	218	3.85
91	442	4.10	84	278	4.05	133	221	4.10
43	396	4.12½	47	348	4.10	135	209	4.10
61	223	3.85	111	276	4.00	48	298	3.95
44	171	3.90	76	298	4.00	62	280	3.95
150	243	4.00	58	178	4.12½	34	218	4.15
58	171	4.12½	88	183	4.12½	53	183	4.12½
99	236	4.00	202	303	4.00	58	202	4.12½
28	274	3.75	74	184	4.10	98	262	4.00

SHEEP—There was only a small demand, either on local account or for shipment, and the market was weak, at $3.50@4.00 for common; at $4.25@4.50 for medium; and at $4.75@5.75 for good to choice.

The receipts and shipments of live stock during the month of January, as officially reported by Assistant Secretary Williams, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Chicago, Rock Isl'd & Pacific	7,310	101,078	5,798
Illinois Central R. R.	7,158	107,829	4,346
Chicago, Burling. & Quincy	19,226	197,340	51,806
Chicago & Northwestern	7,983	86,560	10,644
Chicago & St. Louis R. R.	6,429	48,189	1,200
Pittsb., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	69	1,754	501
Michigan Central R. R.	145	2,841	177
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	1,268	3,474	482
Pittsb., Cincin'ti & St. Louis	170	3,458	106
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	748	7,503	92
Driven in	....	120	....
Total	50,520	561,245	30,251

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	10,177	16,822	13,001
Michigan Central	2,910	39,242	3,074
Michigan Southern	18,691	37,978	4,712
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. L.	95	....	....
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	202	....	....
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	788	....	....
Illinois Central	883	....	....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	365	....	....
Chicago & Northwestern	305	1,190	....
Total	30,504	95,237	20,787

Average weight of hogs for the month......2?9¾

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, Feb. 1.—We have no material change to note in the market here this week. The heavy fall of snow and high winds have rendered the country roads difficult to travel, and farmers have not come out as usual. Prices for farm dairies, when composed of "ends" and winter-make, may be quoted at 9c to 13c, according to quality, and a "tip top" article at a penny more. Small lots from factories are selling from 13c to 15c, but the latter price is only paid for fine things in quantity larger than the small lots comprising the ends of the season's operations.

We have now the returns of the freight agents showing the amount of cheese shipped from this port by railroad and canal during the year 1872. The aggregate amount is 151,574 boxes, weighing 8,636,593 pounds. Of butter there were 1,953 packages, weighing 121,346 pounds. This, it will be understood, is only a part of the cheese and butter sold at this market, as very large quantities bought here from week to week are shipped from points on the railroad nearest to the factories.

The amount of cheese shipped at Little Falls during the year 1872, at 13c per pound, would be worth $1,122,757.

Butter this week may be quoted at 28@30c, and for fancy grades, grass make, from 2@3c more.

The weather has been extremely cold.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Feb. 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, Feb. 20, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $75 and $90 Gold.

Steerage, to or from British Ports......$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to or from German Ports......35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to or from Bremen or Scandinavian Ports......38.00 Currency.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.

CABIN PASSAGE, $65 AND $75.

Steerage to and from British points......$28 currency.
Steerage to or from German points......34 currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points......37 currency.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
55 Market-st., Chicago.

FOR EUROPE.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established, 1840.

From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday. Cabin passage $80 and $100 gold. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage to and from British points......$30.00 currency.
Steerage to or from German points......35.00 currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points......38.00 currency.

Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Through bills of lading for merchandise to and from Europe.

P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent,
Northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., (under new Sherman House.)

ALLAN LINE.

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Despatch first-class full-powered Mail Steamers regularly between Liverpool and Quebec in summer, and Portland in winter, bi-weekly, and Liverpool and Baltimore the year round; also, a weekly steamer between Glasgow and different American ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN.

To Great Britain and Ireland......$80 and $90 gold.

STEERAGE.

TO OR FROM Quebec, Baltimore and Portland.
British Ports......$30 U. S. c'cy.
German Ports......$35 " "
Bremen, Scandinavian and French Ports......$38 " "

Tickets issued here from chief points in Europe to any Railroad town in the Western States, and vice versa.

Freight tariff is being arranged between chief ports in Europe and all points in the West.

For other information apply at the Company's office,

72 and 74 LaSalle-st.
ALLAN & CO., Agents.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.

5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 90 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

KATALYSINE WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney, and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets. WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Agts., 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gettysburg Spring Co.

For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 and 94 Lake-st., corner Dearborn, Chicago, and druggists generally.

LOTTERY.

A NOBLE CHARITY.

OMAHA LOTTERY!

TO ERECT THE

NEBRASKA STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

To be Drawn in Public, March 31, 1873.

Tickets $1 Each or Six for $5.

Tickets sent by Express C. O. D., if desired.

1 Cash Prize......$75,000 | 1 Cash Prize......$5,000
1 Cash Prize......15,000 | 1 Cash Prize......
1 Cash Prize......5,000 | 1 Cash Prize......

For balance of Prizes send for Circular.

This Legal Enterprise is indorsed by His Excellency, Governor W. H. James, and the best business men of the State.

The limited number of Tickets on hand will be furnished those who apply first.

AGENTS WANTED. For full particulars address J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Neb.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WAGNER & KUHNS, and doing business at No. 16 Dearborn-st., in the city of Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to said firm will be collected solely by W. J. Kuhns, and all debts due by said firm will be paid by W. J. Kuhns.

C. A. WAGNER,
W. J. KUHNS.

The Restaurant will be conducted, as heretofore, by W. J. Kuhns, sole Proprietor, in connection with Kuhns' European Hotel, who will be pleased to see all old customers and friends, and as many new ones as may favor him with a call. W. J. KUHNS, Proprietor.

THE LAW

Winstone's Plan of ... Bostwick

A Land Speculation ... Brother and the ...

First Attack on ... Dam Dest...

Interesting Particula... in Bankr...

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,177	16,272	13,001
	2,910	39,343	3,074
	15,621	37,578	4,713
St. L	95	....	....
Iconnes.	202	....	....
Pacific	789	....	....
	383	....	....
Railway	365	....	....
	305	1,190	....
	30,504	95,237	21,787
for the month	....	....	2,787¾

...sty Dairy Market.

...—We have no material change ...re this week. The heavy fall ...have rendered the country ...and farmers have not come ...for farm dairies, when composed ...makes may be quoted at 8c to ..., and a "tip top" article at a ...lots from factories are selling ...latter price is only paid for ...larger than the small lots com...season's operations. ...rns of the freight agents show...ese shipped from this point by ...ring the year 1873. The aggre...74 horses; weighing 8,636,593 ...re were 1,933 packages, weigh...tbs, it will be understood, is ...s and better sold at this market. ...se bought here from week to ...points on the railroad nearest ...

...shipped at Little Falls during ...per pound, would be worth ...

...be quoted at 28@30c, and for ..., from 23@3c more. ...extremely cold.

...NAVIGATION.

...EUROPE.

...N LINE

...IL STEAMERS.

...New York as follows: ...Thursday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M. ...Saturday, Feb. 8, 2 P. M. ...Saturday, Feb. 22, 11 A. M. ...Thursday, Feb. 20, 11 A. M. ...ATURDAY and THURSDAY, ...River.

...$75 and $80 Gold. ...tch Ports.....$80.00 Currency. ...an Ports..... 80.00 Currency. ...ans or Scandi... 80.00 Currency.

...CIS C. BROWN, ...General Western Agent, ...Market-st., Chicago.

...NAL LINE.

...New York for Queens...rpool every Wednes...London direct every ...

...AGE, $65 AND $75.

...ith points..... $20 currency. ...an points..... 24 currency. ...or Scandina... 27 currency.

...lies are the largest in the trade. ...

...ILLIAM MACALISTER, ...55 Market-st., Chicago.

...EUROPE.

...MAIL LINE.

...shed, 1840.

...Wednesday, for Queenstown ...ery Saturday, for Liverpool ...ing $90 and $100 gold. Ex... ...ates at reduced rates. ...ssage.....$20.00 currency. ...ssage.....$30.00 currency. ...ge for merchandise to and from Li... ...Y. Du Pre & Co., ...General Western Agent, ...and Randolph-sts., (under new ...

...N LINE.

...ean Steamship Co.,

...powered Mail Steamers regularly ...Quebec in summer, and Portland ...Liverpool and Baltimore ...ly steamer between Glasgow and ...

...OF PASSAGE: ...ABIN.....$80 and $90 gold. ...ERAGE.....$30 U. S. Cy. ...ebec, Baltimore and Portland. ...$30 U. S. Cy. ...and French Ports..... 35 ... other ports of Europe to any ...estern States, and vice versa. ...arranged between chief ports in ...the West. ...apply at the Company's office, ...

...4 LaSalle-st.

...AN & CO., Agents.

...Star Line.

...VERPOOL—New and full-powered ...ips next largest in the world ... ... REPUBLIC, ... ADRIATIC, ... BALTIC, ... each. Sailing from ... ...s from Liverpool on THURS... ... Harbor the day following. From ... Chicago to Liverpool, ...ations [for all classes] unrivalled, ...and comfort. Saloons, state ...and berths amidships are ...e is felt. Surgeon and steward... ...

...gold; steerage, $30, currency. ...for friends from the old country ...cheap as for others. ...ets to or from all parts of America, ...ay, Sweden, India, Australia, ...and China, are granted at the ...ownward. For inspection of plans ...apply at the Company's offices, ...

...H. SPARKS, General Agent, ...1 Line Office, 52 Clark-st., ...ALCOCKGREN, Agent.

...YSBURG ...SINE WATER.

...ated by a series of practical experi... ...ninent physicians, and attested by ...ands who have been relieved from ...ds of the Gettysburg Katalysine ...proach to a specific ever discovered ...ing Intoxicating Quet, Opium, ...d Drinam, Diseases generally, ...ve to the Paralytic. It cures Liver ...Diarrhœa, Piles, Kidney Affections ...Rheumatism, Diseases of the Skin, ...Nervous Prostration from Mental ...Excesses of their youthful days ever ...to Resting or Drinking. It corrects ...Digestion, and restores the Head ...a household should be without it, ...keep it on hand. For sale by all ...

...the Gentlemen, for medical reports of ...some diseases, for marvelous cures, ...other unparalleled testimonials for ...Gettysburg Katalysine Water, ...Y. Du Pre & Co., ...General Western Agent, ...and Randolph-sts., (under new ...

...Pamphlets, STEVENSON & REID, ...er Boardmen, Chicago, and drug...

...TTERY.

...LE CHARITY.

...LOTTERY!

...RECT THE ...ATE ORPHAN ASYLUM, ...Public, March 31, 1873. ...Each or Six for $5. ...C. O. D., if desired. ...1 Cash Prize..... $20,000 ...1 Cash Prize..... 10,000 ...1 Cash Prize..... 4,000 ...ed for Circular. ...ess to the Hon. His Excellency, ...and the best business men of the ... ...of Tickets on hand will be furnish... ...For full particulars address ... ...Manager, Omaha, Neb.

...TION NOTICES.

...OLUTION.

...ership existing under the firm name ...son, and doing business at No. 148 ...ty of Chicago, is this day dissolved ...All debts due to said firm will be ...J. Kuhns, and all debts due by ...W. J. Kuhns.

C. A. WAGNER, ...W. J. KUHNS.

...be conducted, as heretofore, by ...ersigner, in connection with Kuhns' ...will be pleased to see all old cus... ...as many new ones as may favor ...W. J. KUHNS, Proprietor.

THE LAW COURTS.

Winstone's Plan of Battle in the Bostwick Suit.

A Land Speculation of the President's Brother and the Ex-Collector.

First Attack on the Calumet Dam Destroyers.

Interesting Particulars of Proceedings in Bankruptcy.

The demurrer of F. C. Winstone, the principal defendant in the bill Bostwick v. Hess et al., is to the effect, First, that the bill is multifarious, joining claims to land Section 14 with claims to land Section 3. Second, that the claim of complainants is "stale," it so appearing from the bill; further, there is no averment that the knowledge of the Hess contract has recently come to the complainants. Third, that administration in the Bostwick estate makes no figure in case a sale of Bostwick's rights under those proceedings was not necessary in order to cut off all rights to the land, on the part of his heirs. Fourth, that the alleged proceedings and sale under administration, were sufficient to convey Bostwick's interest in Section 3, if he had any, and the same cannot be attacked or impeached by any collateral proceeding. Fifth, there is no allegation that defendants had any notice whatever of the contract of Bostwick or of the rights of complainant thereunder; on the contrary, its being alleged that the original purchaser from Hess took the land in secret trust. Sixth, that it appears from the bill that there has been a continued adverse possession of the land by the grantee of Hess, which of itself is sufficient notice to complainant. Seventh, that it appears from the bill that a long period has elapsed since the alleged contract was made, and there appears to be real doubt about its existence. It is alleged to be lost or destroyed. It is not made satisfactorily to appear what are the substantial conditions and covenants which are sought to be enforced. Equity will therefore not interfere.

The grounds of demurrer are supported by numerous authorities.

The matter of most concern to land-owners is the question of their right to the land which they purchased in good faith, and whether they can be ousted from it or not. On this point the complainants will insist that the proceedings in the County Court was a sufficient notice. The defendant insists, in relation to the question "What constitutes a notice of fraud?" and quotes from authorities, "It there is not actual notice that the property is in some way affected, and no fraudulent turning away from a knowledge of the facts, which the register would suggest to the prudent mind; if mere want of caution as distinguished from fraudulent or wilful blindness, is all that can be imputed to the purchaser, then the doctrine of constructive notice will not apply; then the purchaser will in equity be considered, as in fact he is, a *bona fide* purchaser without notice." Again: "It has been greatly doubted whether the Courts ought ever to have suffered the doctrine of notice to be agitated against a party who has duly registered his conveyance. But they have said that fraud shall not be permitted to prevail. There is, however, this qualification upon the doctrine, that it shall be available only in cases where the notice is so clearly proved as to make it fraudulent in a purchaser to take and register a conveyance in prejudice to the known title of the other party." Again, "A person who has notice, sells to another, who has no notice, and is a *bona fide* purchaser for a valuable consideration, the latter may protect his title, although it was affected with the equity arising from notice in the hands of the person from whom he derived it, for otherwise no man would be safe in any purchase, but would be liable to have his title defeated by secret equities of which he could have no possible means of making a discovery." The principles involved in these doctrines have already been sustained by Judge Gary.

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GENERAL NOTES.

In his bill for divorce from his wife Josephine, Julius A. Clarke asserts that his unfaithful bed half has had improper relations with Judge Ingalls, of New York, a Chinaman named Ah See, and a Fifth Ward politician named Hart, with the latter of whom she eloped to California, on the 5th day of last month.

The assignees of Munn, Morton & Scott, yesterday, brought suit against the Illinois Central and Chicago & North-western Railway Companies, in each case laying the damages at $3,000.

An injunction was prayed and granted, yesterday, restraining the sale of collaterals deposited by David Wells, Jr., and Jesse Spaulding, by Thos. C. Hoag, assignee of the Lumberman's Insurance Company in bankruptcy.

The United States Circuit Court, yesterday, issued a writ of certiorari to the Cook County Circuit Court on the petition of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company for the removal of the cause John Gaughan against the petitioner to the United States Circuit Court.

The action for money claimed to be due, Robert Bell v. Barnum Blake, formerly tried before Justice Austin, and appealed to the Superior Court, was yesterday transferred to the latter Court.

For a report in the proceedings in the Hyde Park injunction cause at the suit of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, yesterday, see report in another column.

The last petition for partition of family real estate was filed, yesterday, by one who is a born Sinner—Theodore was his other name.

Frances Merrick yesterday commenced suit against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in case, $5,000 damages.

Cornelius and Abner Price have distrained on E. L. Castleton, No. 42 South Water street, for $291.66 rent overdue.

JUDICIAL LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you allow a brief space in your columns for an inquiry from a "business man" relative to the admission of attorneys from other States to the bar of Illinois? I find amongst the statutes of this State, the following, viz.: "Any person producing a license or other satisfactory voucher, proving that he has been regularly admitted an attorney at law, in any court of record within the United States, that he is of good moral character, may be licensed and permitted to practice as a counsellor and attorney at law, in the courts of this State, without examination." Also the following: "When any counsellor or attorney at law residing in any of the adjacent States or Territories may desire to practice law in this State, such counsellor or attorney shall be admitted to practice in the several Courts of law and equity in this State upon the same terms, and in the same manner that counsellors and attorneys at law residing in this State now are." Another section, specifies in practice law in such adjacent States or Territories." So far as I have been able to discover, these statutes have never been repealed, amended, or altered in any manner whatever, but I find amongst the Rules of the Supreme Court of this State the following (Rule 86):

Ordered—That any application for admission to the bar, based upon a license granted in another State, must be made in term time by some attorney of this Court, made in open Court; and no applicant will be admitted upon such license without examination, except it appear to the Court by affidavit, or otherwise, that in the State in which the license was issued a course of study was required at least equal to that prescribed in this State by Rule 85 (two years); or the applicant has been engaged in active practice for a period of two years, under such license.

This rule was made a year ago, after the Legislature had enacted the law first above quoted. I wish to ask: What right has the *Supreme Court*, in the face of these statutes on the subject, to make such a rule? The law-making branch of the Government enacts a law stating upon what terms attorneys from other States *may be admitted* to practise in the courts of this State. The Supreme Court says, "No, gentlemen, you can't do anything of the kind. *We* make a rule on this subject which is to prevail instead of your law." It at least, decides the constitutionality of a law before it is presented for its adjudication. It is true that the first statute I have quoted is not mandatory, but it has never been repealed, and it distinctly gives the grants to attorneys from other States, who furnish a certificate of moral character, the absolute right and privilege to be admitted to the bar and enrolled among its members. What is the legitimate sphere of court rules? Undoubtedly simply to prescribe the modes and manners of conducting actions at law and in equity in that tribunal. Have courts the right to annul statutes before their constitutionality is brought up for examination in a legal way? I simply wish to protect against usurpation and bring the subject up for public ventilation.

MICHIGAN.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—David Wells, Jr., v. Thomas C. Hoag, assignee of the Lumberman's Insurance Company; bill to restrain the sale of collaterals. Jesse Spaulding v. same; same. Assignees of Munn, Morton & Scott v. Illinois Central Railroad Company; assumpsit $3,000. Same v. Chicago & North-western Railroad Company; assumpsit, $3,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—5,782—The Clough Stone Co. v. Peter Duval and Wm. J. Mills; confession of judgment. 5,783—Francis M. Merrill v. Illinois Central Railroad Co.; case, $5,000. 5,784—John Clifford v. John Wing and Bartholomew V. Moffatt; case, $20,000. 5,785—Cornelius and Abner Price v. E. L. Castleton; distraint for rent of 42 South Water street, for $291.66. 5,786—Theodore Sinnett v. Josephine and Felix Lebenalier, Anne and Bernhardt Ludes, and Henry Sinner; bill for petition. 5,787—Charles F. Schuebel v. David, Kate, and Mary Ann Belford; bill to foreclose mortgage. 5,788—Henry Oppenheimer et al. v. Leander Fenenight; assumpsit, $1,000. 5,789—Abraham and Henry N. Hart v. Isaac Ansell; assumpsit, $500. 5,790—William Treutler v. Jacob Staber; assumpsit, $1,000. (For 5,742 and 5,781, suppressed causes, see notes.) *Forest Records.*—41—Annie McKinzie; petition to establish and conform title. 42—Wm. McCarthy; same.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,182—Julius A. v. Josephine Clark; divorce. 42,184—Aaron Wilmerston v. James F. Dane, Wm. Westlake, and John P. Covert; case $2,000. 42,185—Albert L. Hall and Daniel T. Hall v. A. B. Russ and Daniel F. Bacon; application to restore judgment. 42,186—The Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company v. R. Wehli; petition for mechanic's lein on No. 155 East Randolph street. 42,187—Robert Bell v. Barnum Blake; appeal from Justice Austin. 42,188—Chas. W. Perkins v. Joel Lull and J. Hildreth; replevin of a safe of $250.

THE COUNCIL.

Providing for Safety at Theatres and Churches.

The Small-Pox Hospital to Be Erected on the Bridewell Grounds.

The Council held a regular meeting yesterday evening, Ald. McGrath in the chair. Present, Ald. Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, Brandt, Woodman

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred, for sewers and gas on Taylor street, from Throop to Ashland avenue; for a sewer on Centre avenue, between Twelfth and Fourteenth; and for a sewer on Coolidge street.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to construct sewers on Centre street, from Lincoln to Racine avenue; on Racine avenue to Clybourn place, and on that street to the river; for a sewer on Orchard street, between Clybourn and North avenues; for a sewer on Mohawk road, between Mohawk road and Sedgwick; for a sewer on Clark street, between Lincoln street and Fullerton avenue. An order requiring the Board of Public Works to prohibit the use of steam on all railroad tracks which had not been granted the right of way on the streets of the city, by ordinance passed by the Common Council, was referred to the Railroad Committee.

CITY OFFICERS.

The Corporation Counsel, in reply to a resolution, reported that the Union Rolling Mill Company had no right to lay down railroad tracks across Ashland avenue.

The Gas Inspector reported a timetable for lighting and extinguishing gas-lamps, which was referred.

The Board of Public Works sent in an ordinance for the opening of Dearborn street to Fourteenth, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

The Board also reported several gas-lamp ordinances, which were passed.

The Board, in reply to a resolution of the Council, reported to whom, in what way, and for what sums, the debris of the buildings destroyed by the fire had been disposed of, the total sum received being $11,699.97.

THEATRE REGULATIONS.

Ald. Pickering moved that the ordinance in relation to the Mutual Gas Light Company be referred to the Committee on Gas Lights, and it was agreed to.

SAFETY OF LIFE.

The ordinance to prevent the filling up of aisles or lobbies of places of amusement with caning stools, etc., was taken up.

Ald. Schaffner thought it was better to attend first to the doors. It would be easy to get over the chairs. The ordinance should also be made to apply to churches, the aisles there being often encumbered with chairs. He moved to amend by inserting churches.

Ald. McGenniss opposed the amendment, thinking that churches and theatres were not alike, and that at night the church aisles were not obstructed.

Ald. Schaffner did not oppose the ordinance, but would like to have some attention paid to the means of exit, to have the doors open outward and not inward, etc.

The amendment was not adopted—yeas, 18 nays, 19.

Ald. Schaffner moved that the whole matter be recommitted.

Ald. McGenniss moved to table the motion.

It was agree to—yeas, 17; nays, 16.

Ald. McAvoy offered an amendment to the ordinance, to the effect that all doors should be required to open toward the outside.

The amendment was adopted.

A motion to waive the engrossment failed—yeas, 24; nays, 10; and the ordinance was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

The ordinance for the erection of the Small-pox Hospital on the southwest corner of the Bridewell grounds was taken up.

Ald. Stone moved to put it on the northwest corner.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 20; nays, 11.

The ordinance was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

LIQUOR.

The ordinance increasing the penalty imposed on saloon-keepers for selling liquor to minors; by punishing the first offense with a revocation of the license was taken up.

Ald. McAvoy moved to strike out the clause providing that no license should ever again be issued to a person who had violated the law.

The amendment was adopted,—yeas, 27; nays, 7.

The ordinance was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

The resolution directing the Comptroller to transfer Lot 17, Block 35, Wolcott's Addition, from the Fire to the Police Department, for the erection of a station thereon, was adopted.

The Council adjourned.

A LITTLE OPERATION AT FARO.

For some time past, Mr. F. B. Marshall, a prominent young real estate dealer of this city, has been dividing his time between his legitimate occupation and the gambling table. Last week he visited the gambling rooms of Hankins Brothers, on Clark street, and before departing lost $2,000 in money and a valuable note, drawn in his favor, for $2,000. The latter he had on deposit with the proprietors a few days before, and they refused to give it up when he demanded it. Marshall at once proceeded to Justice Doggett's office, where he took out warrants, under the State law, to compel the parties to surrender the note. The Justice armed the brothers Hartman, and Joseph Gallagher, County Constables, with a search warrant, and sent them to the rooms where the note was detained. It was found in Hankins Brothers' safe. The gamblers proposed to contest the case, but finally agreed to surrender the note, providing Mr. Marshall would release them from further trouble. This he consented to do, and the note was surrendered.

This experience has completely reformed Mr. Marshall, who has resolved that, in the future, his whole time shall be given to his legitimate occupation.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard's Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

One of the fair daughters of Hartford—a cultivated and wealthy lady—is to marry an Italian Count. Correspondence on both sides the ocean has passed between our Minister at Paris and one of the distinguished citizens of this State, and developments are satisfactory to both parties. The lady is now abroad.—*Hartford Courant.*

Professor B. G. Northrop, of Connecticut, has not given up his proposed educational mission to Japan, but it is indefinitely postponed, owing mainly to the difficulties experienced by the Japanese Government in carrying out its projects of reform.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2 HUBBARD COURT—FURNISHED FRON

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Jay Gould's Bill on the Subject of the Election of Railroad Directors.

Proposed Militia Law---Railroad Legislation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JAY GOULD'S BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 3.—Mr. Walker introduced a bill providing for the election of Directors of corporations by the cumulative vote as provided in the Constitution. In the middle of it is a clause providing that, "at the first annual election for Directors or managers of any corporation now organized, which shall occur after this act shall take effect, there shall be a full Board of Directors or managers elected, whose term of office shall be the same as provided in the charter of general laws by virtue of which such corporation was organized, and all laws, or parts of laws, in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed." This repeals the Classification act, and would suit the purposes of Jay Gould with regard to the Northwestern, and enable stock-jobbers in New York to steal the railroad. Mr. Walker admits the effect of the bill would be to repeal the Classification act.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

Mr. Mann introduced a bill giving livery stable keepers a lien on horses for their board.

Mr. Wayman introduced a bill providing that the amount of interest charged by pawnbrokers shall not exceed 5 per cent per month, and giving three months instead of one month for redemption of property pledged.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

Mr. Collins introduced a bill providing for the publication of the Supreme Court Reports at $3 a volume for the use of the State, and at $3.50 to the public; limiting the publication of cases to those ordered by the Supreme Court, and allowing newspapers to publish isolated cases.

PROPOSED MILITIA LAW.

The House Militia Committee, of which, by the way, Sheridan is Chairman, and Grant and Sherman are members, propose to draft a bill providing for the organization of the State militia. Every male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 is to be made liable to service, unless exempted by the payment of fifty cents or a dollar a year, the amount collected from those who do not serve to be appropriated to supply arms and armories for those who do. Persons will be encouraged to join by being relieved of jury service and road-tax. The Adjutant General is to inspect every company in the State once or twice a year, and report upon their condition to the Governor.

TAX-STATISTICS.

The want of statistical information as to the amount of taxes levied by the counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts, and by all authorities, such as Park Boards, having power to levy taxes, has prevented legislation upon the important subject of taxation from being at all times enlightened and intelligent. The passage of a law requiring all tax-levying authorities to report annually the amount levied would cast much light upon the subject of taxation, and be found invaluable to legislation, and indeed to the entire community. The Auditor could be the receiver of the returns and edit their arrangement and publication. Probably a bill to this effect will be presented in the General Assembly.

PROPOSED RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

Mr. Hildrup, Chairman of the House Railroad Committee, has already introduced a bill providing for attaching locomotives on railroads charging higher fares than allowed by law, holding the locomotives until the Company gives bonds. He also proposes that a criminal warrant may be issued by a Justice of the Peace for the arrest of any conductor, ticket agent, or other railroad employe who insists upon charging illegal fares. These proceedings, it is believed, will be a point of contact between the railroads and the people, and are to be in addition to the civil remedy now provided. The present classification will not be disturbed. He is at work upon this bill, and will introduce it at an early day. He is also preparing a Freight bill which will allow so much per mile for each class of freight, and a percentage for depot service when the distance is short. The roads hold that they can haul a train a long distance nearly as cheap as a short distance, on account of depot service. This Mr. Hildrup proposes to meet by allowing extra for depot services, and keeping the rates uniform at so much per mile for the entire length of the road. The bill will also provide against the pooling of earnings at competing points, the idea being to develop as much as possible the principle of competition.

The Railroad Police bill, introduced at the last session, will be modified and tried again.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

The State *Journal* of this town is after the Governor to make no appointments outside the party, and to ignore entirely the minority. The politicians are very nervous, and afraid His Excellency may not follow their advice, and are closing in around him like an anaconda around its victim. He is still "boss" of the situation, however.

QUEER STATIONERY.

The Chairman of some of the Committees are hard at work drawing "stationery." One Senate Committee has ordered the following: One ream of legal cap (a quire would do the same Committee for an entire session), 1 quart ink, 5 inkstands, 1 box pens, 2 dozen holders, 2 dozen blotters, 5 bottles of mucilage, 1 feather dust brush, 4 dozen hooks for coats and hats, 1 small coal shovel, 2 boxes matches. The hooks and the shovel are a hard kind of "stationery." A House Committee ordered one-half ream of legal cap, one-half ream letter "official" (whatever that means), one-quarter ream of note-paper, 250 envelopes (what does a Committee want of note-paper and envelopes, except to write private letters?), 1 gross pens, 1 dozen pencils, 4 inkstands, 1 bottle ink, 3 paper weights, medium, 2 steel erasers, 3 Faber rubber erasers, 1 rubber ruler, 1 bottle carmine, 2 dozen blotters, 1 pair shears, 1 box assorted rubber bands, 1 box brass fasteners, 1 punch, 1 paper folder. Another House Committee drew the following: Matting for floor, 1 long table for 15 members, 20 chairs, 1 desk, 1 large stove-pipe for wood, 2 waste baskets, 4 spittoons, 2 loads of wood ready for use in room, 1 shovel, 1 poker 1 ash-bucket, 1 water-pail, 1 dipper, 1 pitcher and 3 glasses, 1 broom, 1 duster, 5 towels, and soap. Why did they not add a laundress? These may appear to be small things, but, if they can draw the miscellaneous articles enumerated, what is it they cannot draw, unless, indeed, a street car. A Chairman of a Committee describes the ink-bottles supplied as "atmospheric ink-bottles," some patent fixture that costs like sixty. In the House members use wooden ink bottles, which are found to answer the purpose remarkably well, but in Committee they must have "atmospheric" arrangements. The paper weights are of unique pattern, and costly. One Committee of six members ordered twelve erasers,—two apiece,—with which to rub out their peccadilloes. The record books, which a private individual can buy for $1 each, are marked $2.25 and $2.50. Who makes the difference? Who is getting the percentage? Where is the screw loose? The last General Assembly never voted a single inch of stationery to a Committee, though it was in session nine months, and did four times the work this honorable body need or will do. Drawing stationery opens the door for all kinds of extravagances, and permits a species of petty larceny that members should be ashamed to tolerate. Some Chairmen have declined to draw anything, and supply the few dollars necessary to buy paper out of their constitutional $50.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Fees and Salaries Committee recommended the passage of the bill providing for a Recorder in counties of over 60,000 inhabitants. This applies to LaSalle County.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds recommended the passage of the State House Appropriation bill, giving $500,000 this year and $500,000 next year. The bill has an emergency clause.

QUALIFICATIONS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Mr. Hopkins introduced a bill providing that no one shall be qualified for the office of District Attorney unless he has a certificate from the Supreme Court.

AFTER THE EXTORTIONERS.

Mr. McAdams has a bill which seeks to prevent excessive and extortionate charges for agricultural machines and machines for domestic use—(sewing machines). Any prices exceeding double the cost of the machine to be deemed excessive and extortionate. Any one guilty of such practices to be deemed a "swindler," and upon conviction, to return the money, notes, or property obtained.

THE RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION.

The Governor will send in the names of the new Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to the Senate in the morning. It is pretty positive that the following gentlemen will be nominated: S. H. McCrea, of Cook, commission merchant; John Stillwell, of Livingston, a member of the Railroad Committee of the last House, a banker and farmer, and W. H. Robinson, of Wayne, a farmer-lawyer, who was the outside horse through all the race. He was a Grant Elector in his district, and for Oglesby against Logan two years ago. Otherwise he is unknown. These appointments foreshadow Governor Beveridge's intention to fight with Oglesby against Logan. He has chosen Stillwell and Robinson, two Oglesby men, and has ignored Tom Boyd, Morgan, and especially Dave Linegar, intense Loganites. It is possible there may be a fight over the confirmations in the Senate. The Board will elect its own Secretary. At least one of the new members is hostile to Mr. Raymond, and it would not be surprising to find others of the same way of thinking. There are several applications for the place, among them, S. D. Phelps, of Chicago, and new ones are cropping out every minute. The Governor will not appoint the Grain Inspector at present.

CHICAGO LOBBYISTS EXPECTED.

The liquor men, reported to be coming from Chicago to influence the Legislature on behalf of the Police Board, have not yet arrived, but Ald. Dixon is expected to-morrow evening on that mission.

RAILROAD TAXES.

Senator Castle, of Ford, has offered a preamble, reciting that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad did not pay taxes on its property in the same proportion as the counties through which the road runs, and a resolution calling for a Committee of three to investigate and report to the Senate. It was adopted.

ANOTHER REPEAL BILL.

Senator Burke has introduced a bill to repeal the law creating the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, because of its general worthlessness, recited in the preamble.

SAVINGS BANK BILL.

Senator Castle introduced a Savings Bank bill, with the following general provisions: Five stockholders may form an association with a capital of $28,000 in places of less than 10,000 population, and nine in larger places, 50 per cent to be paid in before commencing business, and 10 per cent per month thereafter; one-third of the capital stock to be kept in bonds of the United States or of Illinois, 20 per cent of deposits in cash or available assets, deposits to bear 6 per cent interest, entered up semi-annually. The bank may loan on unincumbered real estate, to be governed by five Directors, who can never borrow more than their amount of stock, and that on double security; no one individual to borrow more than 10 per cent of the capital, and the aggregate deposits never to exceed ten times the capital; depositors, except on special agreement, to receive no interest if withdrawn before the end of each half year.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.

SENATE.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and ordered to first reading:

By Senator CREWS—For an act to divide the State into Judicial Circuits.

By Senator CASTLE—An act establishing Savings Banks.

By Senator Cummings—To provide for the election of one State's Attorney in each judicial circuit.

By consent, Senator CASTLE introduced a resolution in relation to alleged lack of payment of taxes by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, and providing for a committee to investigate. Adopted, and Senator Castle, Cummings, and Nicholson so appointed.

Several bills were read a first time and referred.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message from the Governor was laid before the Senate, with the first annual report of the Inspectors of the Chicago House of Correction.

REPEAL BILL.

By consent, Senator BURKE introduced a bill for an act to repeal an act entitled "An act to establish a Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and to prescribe their duties." It was read a first time and referred.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

JURY FEES.

The bill relating to fees of Coroner's Juries in Cook County was postponed to Wednesday morning.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. SWAN, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, reported back Mr. Armstrong's bill for the amendment of the law providing for the election of Recorders of Deeds, recommending its passage. The bill provides that the salary of such Recorder shall be fixed by County Boards, all fees to be paid to the County Treasurer; fees in Cook County to be such as are allowed by general law; quarterly reports of his receipts of fees to be made, and quarterly payments to the Treasurer. Ordered to second reading.

Also the bill amending the compensation of County Superintendents of Schools. Tabled.

Also the bill to amend Section 20 of the School law, seeking to prevent County Boards to prescribe the number of days to be used in official visitations. Tabled.

Mr. PLOWMAN, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported back the State House Appropriation bill, recommending its passage. Second reading.

Also a resolution asking the Secretary of State to furnish information as to whether or not the bond provided for the State House act (Section 2) of last session is on file in the Secretary's office. Adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. COLLINS—To fix compensation of the Register of the Supreme Court, and to repeal existing laws on that subject,

By Mr. DOLAN—To amend Sec. 28, Road and Bridge law.

By Mr. HENRY—To amend Section 88, Road and Bridge law.

By Mr. HOPKINS—An act to provide for the practice of law before Justices of the Peace.

Also, to regulate the fees of Prosecuting Attorneys.

By Mr. JAQUESS—To amend the Municipal Corporation act.

By Mr. JONES—To repeal the act to increase the jurisdiction of County Courts.

By Mr. MANN—For the protection of keepers of livery stables.

By Mr. McADAMS—To prevent excessive and exorbitant charges for agricultural implements.

By Mr. McPHERRAN—To amend the law relating to conveyances.

By Mr. QUINN—To abolish all Coroners' Juries fees. Special order for Wednesday.

By Mr. THORNTON—To amend Section 44, Free School law.

By Mr. WALKER—A bill to give effect to Section 3, Article 11, of the Constitution. It prescribes the mode of electing Directors of corporations.

By Mr. WAYMAN—To protect persons pledging personal property as collateral security.

FIRST READING.

S. B. No. 48, to amend the law relating to appointment of Notaries Public, was read a first time and referred.

THE CHICAGO POLICE TROUBLES.

Mr. RAY introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The conflict of authority between the Mayor and the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners of the City of Chicago threatens the peace and dignity of the State; therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to prepare a bill to abolish such Board.

Mr. RAY moved that it be laid upon the table until to-morrow morning, when a full house could consider it.

Mr. QUINN moved to table. Lost—yeas, 27; nays, 46. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. HALPIN offered a resolution directing the Committee on Municipal Affairs to investigate the matter of municipal taxes and report. Adopted.

The following are the resolutions:

WHEREAS, By the provision of an act for the assessment of property, and for levy and collection of taxes, approved March 30, A. D. 1872, commonly known as the General Review law, much inconvenience and great evils have been and are now experienced by the authorities and in incorporated cities in the levy and collection of taxes for municipal purposes and for public improvements, facts which have been brought to the atten[tion o]f the House in a forcible manner by the number [of bills al]ready presented during the present session, designed to amend or repeal certain clauses in said act; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Municipal Affairs be, and they are hereby, instructed to examine into the provisions of said law, and report at an early day such amendment as will enable any incorporated city, town, or village in this State to make assessments, levy and collect taxes for municipal purposes, and for the purpose of making public improvements within their respective corporate limits, under the provisions of their charters; and be it further

Resolved, That, in order that said amendments may be made in harmony with the spirit and interest of the general Revenue law of the State, all bills referred to other Committees, having a direct bearing upon the subject, be recalled from those Committees and referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs; and for this purpose said Committee is hereby authorized to send for such persons and parties as to them may seem necessary.

Adjourned.

Arkansas Murders.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 3.—A man named Wallace was shot and killed by one Turner, at Clarksville, on Friday. On the same day, at night, some unknown person shot and killed an old and respected citizen named Davis, as he was sitting, quietly, at home.

FOREIGN.

President Thiers' Reply to the Committee of Thirty.

Russian Assurances to England Not Believed in Diplomatic Circles.

The New United States Loan in England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The new United States funded loan, which is to be placed on the market to-day, promises to be a great success. Large transactions have already taken place in anticipation of the opening of the books. The morning papers quote the scrip at ⅝ premium.

The *Daily News* says the introduction of the new American loan is an event of great interest, and marks the steady progress in European credit. Americans are now reaping the reward of their financial temerity.

Numerous wrecks are reported on the English, Scotch, and Irish coasts, but no American vessels are yet mentioned.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—President Thiers attended a sitting of the Committee of Thirty to-day, and at considerable length presented his views on the constitutional project which the Committee submitted to him. He said the scheme contained ill-disguised attacks on himself, but he would accept it if certain amendments which he declared indispensable were adopted. After a searching criticism of the project in detail, he urged the necessity of being free to address the Assembly on questions of general policy, and concluded as follows: "You humiliate me; I accept humiliation, but I will not become a political mannikin. I am only a little bourgeois, but the power your conditions leave me would be contemptible."

Thiers will again appear before the Committee on Wednesday.

SAN DOMINGO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The *Tribune* has private advices from the West Indies of a new movement of the insurgents in Santo Domingo, which, it thinks, may prove serious, not only to President Baez, but to the infant colony of Samatia. The two revolutionary chieftains, Cabral and Luperon, have hitherto been hostile toward each other, but have now arranged a conference at Port-au-Prince, and it is their intention, probably with the assistance of the Haytien Government, to begin a vigorous and united campaign against Baez. The Samana Bay Company is warned that if it soon hears bullets whistling along its boundaries, there must be no liberties taken with the United States flag.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—The infant Prince was yesterday christened Louis Amador Fernando. Members of the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps were present at the ceremony.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—A special despatch from the south of France says that remnants of the Carlist bands are crossing the frontier, and seeking refuge on French soil.

L'Univers has reports from a Carlist source stating that several bodies of insurgents in Spain effected a junction on the 31st ult., under command of Ollo Lissarage. They occupy excellent positions, and are preparing to attack General Moriones, whose line of retreat is cut off and reinforcements intercepted.

PORTUGAL.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A despatch from Lisbon says the Spanish steamship Murillo, which sunk the emigrant ship Northfleet, in the English Channel, has just been sighted off this port. It is supposed she was ordered to leave Cadiz.

RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The *Post* of this city intimates that in diplomatic circles in St. Petersburg, the assurances given the British Government by Count Schouvaloff, are not sustained. The feeling is that the conditions to be imposed on Khiva will depend on the measures of her resistance and Russia's sacrifices.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Feb. 3.—A terrible earthquake has occurred in the Island of Samos, causing great destruction of property and loss of life.

NEW YORK.

The Grand Jury---An Ill Assorted Match---The Greeley Will Case---Woodhull and Claflin---Approaching Murder Trials.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Sheriff Brennan has not yet undertaken to answer Mr. Tremaine's charge that in a panel of a hundred jurors only twenty-nine were actually summoned by the Sheriff's deputies. A correspondent of the *Times* says one of the jury, Henry M. Williams, is a personal friend of Mat. Brennan, and within one year lived on One Hundred and Sixtieth street, directly in rear of Brennan's boulevard house, about five hundred feet distant. The Brennan and Williams families for years have been on very intimate terms, and last summer lived together at Sharon Springs, and afterwards at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, where Henry Williams did what little wire-pulling could be done in the Barnard trial. The *Tribune* thinks it has discovered the key to Tweed's prospective escape by attributing it to a political bargain made last fall between Tom Murphy and Tweed and O'Brien.

A few months ago Mrs. Moore, a wealthy widow, living on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, took a strong fancy to an athlete named Jno. Hughes, *alias* "Greenhorn," while he was running a foot-race at Harlem. She hired him as coachman, and was married to him last fall in spite of the determined opposition of her daughter, a young lady of 17. Her mother soon repented of the hasty match, and united with her daughter in making their mansion very hot for the promoted Hibernian sport. On Monday, Nov. 21, the young lady claims her papa seized her and attempted to bite her. She fainted from fright. Hughes was arrested, charged with assault and battery, and to-day was tried. He testified in a rich brogue that he had been wantonly cast off and turned out of the house without a penny. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, found the greenhorn not guilty, and he was discharged. As he was about leaving Court an officer attempted to arrest him until he could find five hundred dollars bail to keep the peace, but the Justice warned the police to keep their hands off, unless they had proper authority. Hughes departed with his friends, and his opulent wife will now transfer her case to the divorce Court.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—At White Plains, to-day, at the opening of the Greeley will case, Judge Hart stated that he had received a note from Miss Ida Greeley, which had been approved by her sister, in which they begged to withdraw from the contest, which their opponents were determined to wage over their father's grave. The contestants then proceeded to prove the will made by Mr. Greeley in 1871, without further opposition. It was stated that Mr. Greeley left property estimated to be worth $206,000, which, with the estate of Mrs. Greeley, would amount to $225,000.

The following is the note of Miss Ida Greeley:

NO. 12 COTTAGE PLACE, Jan. 29, 1873.

DEAR JUDGE HART: I am so much distressed by the report of yesterday's proceedings at White Plains that I must withdraw from a contest, which, our opponents are determined, shall be waged over my father's grave. For, not even to carry out his last wishes, can I permit a memory, which is infinitely dear to me, to be so desecrated. With best thanks to yourself, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Choate, for the very kind efforts which you have all made on behalf of myself and sister, I remain, with much respect, very truly yours,

IDA L. GREELEY.

I join my sister in the sentiments of this letter.

GABRIELLE GREELEY.

Mr. Choate remarked he had received a communication from the Children's Aid Society, stating that if it should transpire that Greeley's estate had been impaired in value since 1871, and that the will should be admitted to probate, they would abate proportionately their claims to the legacy. The value of Greeley's property is variously estimated at between $60,000 and $225,000. In court, to-day, Williams stated it amounted to $206,800, but others equally well acquainted with the affairs of the estate say that, after a careful inventory, it does not exceed $130,000, allowing the very highest prices for the shares of the newspaper and other stock. Just before close of proceedings. Mr. A. J. Johnson, fearing he was misunderstood in his previous testimony, said that Greeley had implicit confidence in the management of the *Tribune* during the campaign, and declared to those who wanted to change the policy of the paper by removing Reid, that if he went, he (Greeley) would also.

To-day Don Passos, counsel for Stokes, continued his argument on the motion for a new trial before Judge Boardman. He urged at length the unconstitutionality of the new Jury law as one of the main reasons for a reversal of judgment.

Commissioner Davenport to-day decided to hold Woodhull, Claflin, and Blood to await the action of the Grand Jury, on the charge of sending obscene matter through the mails.

Three Criminal Courts were opened to-day. In the Oyer and Terminer, Judge Brady, in addressing the Grand Jury, said some measures should be taken to restrict the carrying of pistols and other deadly weapons.

The trial of Scannell for the murder of Donahoe was set for Monday next, that of King for the murder of O'Neil immediately after. In the King case counsel announced that a plea of insanity would be raised.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Feb. 3.—In the Senate, to-day, Senator McNutt offered the following:

WHEREAS, The appropriation authorized at the regular session of this General Assembly exceed the demand of the State; and

WHEREAS, A considerable portion of those appropriations remain undrawn from the Treasury at this date, and if delayed in cases where there is no pressing necessity, the funds so delayed could be used in paying Auditors' warrants, now drawing interest; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of delaying the payments; upon the expediency of recommending that the State stop the construction of public buildings not demanded by immediate necessity.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Title 20, of Proceedings in Particular Cases, was again considered. Chapter 12, of Boats and Rafts, was amended so as to compel all actions against boats and rafts to be against the owners, and taking away all priority for lien for supplies, labor, or improvement, and making them subject to all prior liens against boat or raft. The bill then passed.

House bill, Title 13 of Right of Property, was again considered, Chapter 8 of The Homestead being first considered. Section 21, relative to the distributive share of the husband or wife in real estate, previously stricken out, was reinserted. The words "the survivor may change the homestead in the same manner and with the same effect as if both husband and wife were living," added to Section 2 by the Commissioners, were, after some discussion, stricken out.

After some other amendments, not material, had been made, the bill was passed.

House bill, Title 15, of the Domestic Relations, was then considered as reported from the Judiciary Committee, and occupied the day.

Chapter 1 of Marriage, Section 18, was restored as reported by the Commissioners. Marriages between persons whose marriage is prohibited by law, or who have a husband or wife living, are void; but if the parties live and cohabit together after the death of the former husband or wife, such marriage shall be deemed valid. After a long debate an amendment was adopted allowing Quakers and others having conscientious scruples to marry without first getting a license from a County Clerk. Insanity for five years was inserted as good grounds for a divorce. No material changes being made in the bill, the same was passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House spent most of the day in Committee of the Whole in considerate of Title 25, relating to Criminal Procedure. A new section was added to Chapter 15, providing that, at any time after an indictment is found, the Judge of the Court in which the same is pending may, in his discretion, order that any witness whose name appears on the indictment be arrested and detained until the trial is had under the indictment, unless said witness shall give bonds with surety for his appearance when called for. Also, a new section was added to Chapter 12, providing that when a defendant is discharged by a Magistrate he may tax the cost of prosecution to the prosecuting witness, if he deems the same malicious. The same chapter was further amended, that when an accused person is brought before a Magistrate, if such person file an oath that he believes such Magistrate is prejudiced against him, and that he cannot procure justice before him, a change of venue shall be charged.

Chapter 23 was amended, requiring that where a plea of insanity is entered before a Court in extenuation of any offence, it shall be recognized as an issue of fact in the plea; and if the person is found insane at the time of committing the crime, he shall be incarcerated in an Insane Asylum.

Section 19, Chapter 27, was amended, requiring that in no case shall a jury be allowed to separate, after submission of the case, without consent of plaintiff and defendant.

The section allowing the taking of notes by the jurors was stricken out.

Chapter 38 was amended so as to allow of the giving of bail by persons charged with a capital offence, both before and after conviction.

The bill, after being further amended, was finally passed.

Senate bill, Title 16, of The Estates of Decedents, was amended in no material features, and passed.

Pending consideration of Senate's bill 20, of Proceeding in Particular Cases, the House adjourned.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Colonel Sol. Ketchen testified before the Senatorial Bribery Committee, at Jefferson City, to-day, that he went to Jefferson before the Legislature met to work for Bogy. He had something over $2,000 in money when he arrived. He borrowed the money of the Exchange Bank, of St. Louis; gave Mr. Bogy as security four or five thousand. He spent about $600 in Jefferson for personal expenses; worked hard for Bogy. Mr. Bogy had loaned money and indorsed notes for him repeatedly before. Bogy laughed at the idea of Dorris being a candidate.

Two or three other witnesses were examined, but nothing important was elicited.

A telegram was received from Dorris, stating that he could easily have been found by the Sergeant-at-Arms when that official was in St. Louis, and if the Committee wanted him he would waive the summons. The Committee telegraphed for both Dorris and his father, the General, to come up, and also decided to send for Joseph Bogy, son of the Senator-elect, and William H. Swift, managing editor of the *Evening Despatch* of this city.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 3.—In the Senate, to-day, a memorial to Congress was passed for the relief of the purchasers of swamp and overflowed lands.

GOAT ISLAND.

Reply of the Citizens' Committee of San Francisco to the Argument of Mr. Stanford Before the Senate Military Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The Citizens' Committee here send the following to the Eastern press:

Mr. Stanford's argument before the Senate Military Committee, as reported here, is a marvel of plausible sophistry and disregard of known facts. He speaks of the Central Pacific Railroad Company being thrust back 1,700 feet from the deep water line in Mission Bay, as if the deep water line and water front were convertible terms. The fact is, the Company's land stretches along the west side of Illinois street, and directly opposite to it, extending along the other side of the same street for 1,600 feet, lies the central basin of 34 acres area. Their land also fronts on Kentucky street, and on the latter street lies the great China basin, with an area of forty-nine acres and a frontage opposite the Company's land of 1,600 feet more, so that the railroad has a frontage of 3,200 feet on the two basins, only separated from the water by the width of the external street. The line of deep water soundings in the Bay have nothing to do with the matter. The basins were reserved for shipping, and the Company wants to own the external street, not so much to use it as to prevent the approach of other roads, and secure a monopoly of the water front. They can have the privilege of laying rails and delivering freight on the water front streets whenever they will condescend to ask the Supervisor for it. No one opposes it. Our citizens object only to making the external street the private property of an already overgrown monopoly. The disclaimer of an intention to use the shoal north of Goat Island, and that adjoining the Company's wharf, should not satisfy anyone. The friends of the railroad, who own this immense body of land which the building of the proposed bridge is to be the means of reclaiming, are no other than the "Railroad Ring." The Company, as such, may not build warehouses or undertake to build a new city on these 7,000 acres of overflowed land, but the "Ring" will. The "Little Joker" is under the other thimble, but it is the same "Little Joker." These race-course tricks should be understood. The charge that the compromise with the Committee of One Hundred was defeated by a parliamentary trick is a daring misrepresentation. The ordinance, as prepared by the Company's attorney and introduced in the Board of Supervisors, and passed to print, merely provided for the money payment by the the city to the Company of $2,500,000, omitting the conditions to be performed by the latter in return. The amendment merely added the rest of the bargain, and made its performance by the railroad a condition of the payment. When so amended, the Company shuffled out of accepting it. The supposition is they never intended to keep their engagement with the Citizens' Committee, and therefore objected to putting it in a binding form.

ATROCIOUS.

Incendiarism in Iowa--Four Persons Burned to Death--Mysterious Murder.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb. 3.—A special to the Des Moines *Register*, to-night, from Jefferson, states that the house burned near that place on Friday night, in which Alexander Carnes, Henry Carnes, and two children perished, was set on fire by an inhuman wretch named Delong, who had some difficulty with the Carnes brothers. The wife of Alexander Carnes, and child one day old, were carried out of the house on a bed by the Carnes brothers, who, returning for the children, were unable to get out of the building again.

Mr. Gilbert, residing in Calhoun County, was found on the prairie with his head split open, on Friday last. He is supposed to have been murdered with an axe by persons unknown. He had been missing from home for over two weeks. Iowa will soon be compelled to commence hanging again.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—This morning it is generally cloudy all over the country, with a more moderate temperature—45 above at San Francisco; 27 above at Corinne, Utah; 30 at Cheyenne; 27 at Omaha; 2 below at Duluth; 5 above at St. Paul; 28 above at Chicago; 36 above at St. Louis; 42 above at Memphis; 49 above at New Orleans; 37 above at Cincinnati; 26 above at Buffalo; 7 above at Quebec; 16 above at Boston; 18 above at New York; 30 above at Washington; 46 above at Jacksonville, Fla. Snowing in Utah, Davenport, Iowa, and Pittsburgh; raining at Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Knoxville, and Pt. Stanley, Canada.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Probabilities—For New England, fresh southerly to westerly winds, cloudy weather and rain, except probably snow for the northern portion. For the Middle States, fresh southerly to westerly winds, cloudy weather and rain. For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, light to fresh southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and areas of light rain. For the Western and Gulf States, winds veering to westerly, with clearing weather. For Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, cloudy weather and rain, and fresh southerly to westerly winds extending eastward. Over Illinois and Wisconsin winds shifting to northerly and westerly, falling temperature, and clearing weather.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 3.—A steady rain has fallen here for 24 hours. The snow is melted, and the ice has nearly all disappeared. Weather warm.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—The long-expected thaw began in good earnest to-day, and from early morning the streets have been nearly flooded with water and slush. The weather has been very mild. The sun has shone brightly, and the snow and ice are fast disappearing. The river has risen slightly, and if this weather continues, it will be booming and clear of ice, not only south, but a long distance north. A very heavy gorge, said to be ten feet thick, passed St. Charles on the Missouri last Tuesday week, and is now lodged at the mouth of the Missouri. Steamboat men anxiously look for it here. If it is as formidable as represented, it will no doubt do damage. Boat-owners fear its coming. The ice at Herman, on the Missouri, started at 5:30 this evening, and other gorges are expected to break at any moment. The underwriters resumed taking risks to-day, and the packet lines are receiving freights and getting boats ready for business.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

Italian opera once more resumes its sway in burned-out Chicago, and the *Leonoras* and *Fernandos* and *Alphonsos* tread the boards again, some four or five years sooner than the most enthusiastic operatic habitue supposed they would. Concerning the manner in which Italian opera has mounted the throne again and taken the sceptre, which English opera has wielded so long, Pauline Lucca may well congratulate herself. In an unsettled city, in unsettled financial times, with prices at the very maximum, in weather distressingly bad, slippery, sloppy, dismal, and dumpish, with an opera which has never been a favorite here, notwithstanding its name, and which has never before drawn a paying house, Lucca has come, seen and conquered. There are plenty of managers who will remember the experiences of "Favorita" in this city with no particular pleasure or kindliness. It has been given seven times here, less than any other opera of the standard works, and each time to a beggarly account of empty benches. Parodi, Amalia Patti Strakosch, Gazzaniga, and unfortunate Morensi have all given lyrical expression to the unadulterated and high-flown sorrows of *Leonora* without making any impression. Never before has the King's mistress succeeded in getting any sympathy with her oft-reiterated "O Ciel!" and "Gran Dio!"; never before has manager, be it Ulmann, Grau, Strakosch, or Maretzek, succeeded in inducing people to pay out their greenbacks for the pleasure of seeing *Leonora* shuffle off her mortal coil among ghostly monks and grim gravestones, or of hearing *Fernando* make the touching announcement that he shall require the services of the convent undertaker and *Balthazar's* funeral singers the next day, although it is over fifteen years ago that Parodi commenced dying on the same spot where Lucca died last night. Lucca, therefore, or Lucca's reputation, is responsible for a large audience and a smiling manager. Maretzek and Jarrett may, therefore, congratulate themselves over their maccaroni to-day, that, although they played the weakest trump in the pack, it has taken a trick.

The audience in attendance was one of the most brilliant that ever assembled in Chicago, and, before the evening was over, was one of the most enthusiastic. No operatic artist in our remembrance ever before awakened so much enthusiasm or received such a greeting of bravos and cheers as were showered upon Lucca at the close of the opera. Upon her first appearance she received a cordial but not over-enthusiastic greeting. In the first act she is upon the stage but a short time, but in that little time she made such a decided impression upon the audience that she received an enthusiastic call before the curtain. From this onward she constantly gained in favor, and gradually wrought the audience up to a pitch of enthusiasm which has never been equalled here before. She was called out at the end of each act, and when the curtain fell for the last time she received a double call amid the wildest cheers and applause, a tribute hitherto unprecedented.

The fair artiste was worthy of the splendid ovation she received, and it was all the more notable because it was achieved with an opera which has hitherto been very unpopular, and which is at all times ungrateful for any artiste, as the most of the music and action are crowded into the last act. In person Lucca has every advantage. She is a solid little lady, with a very winsome, attractive face and indefinable suggestion of Piccolomini about her in her stage presence. After seeing her even in the stilted heroics of "Favorita," it is not difficult to conceive why the Berliners should claim her as "Unsere kleine Paulina." Her voice is a pure mezzo-soprano, without an unpleasant tone in it. Through its whole compass it is rich, round, and full, warm in tone, and very flexible, as was shown in the trill in "O Mio Fernando!" which was perfectly made. The demands of the opera were never too severe for her; indeed she filled more than her part, for she had to make amends for a very weak-voiced tenor, and fairly to take upon herself the whole burden of the concerted affects. To do this she showed herself thoroughly capable. Her singing at once inspires confidence, her voice being delivered with perfect ease. As a dramatic singer, she stands far in advance of anyone who has ever been here. She is a consummate actress. No artist who has been here before has succeeded in making the first three acts of "Favorita" interesting; but Lucca riveted the attention of the audience at the very outset, and kept it until the close, and, what is unparalleled in opera, kept the audience in their seats until the curtain fell for the last time, and even then they seemed unwilling to leave until they had testified their delight over and over again with the most enthusiastic cheers and plaudits. Much of this power is due to the fact that Lucca is not a mere singer of arias, but a conscientious artiste who neglects no phase of her character. It is systematically rounded throughout, complete in every part, even to the smallest detail, and performed regardless of the fact that there is an audience before her, as was specially noticeable in her courteous unrecognition of the call for an *encore* to the "O mio Fernando," and on one or two other occasions. It is easy enough to see that she will be still more effective in the other operas of her repertoire, which call for more pronounced dramatic power, and give a wider scope for her abilities, and it is as yet, perhaps, too early to give a final opinion; but one thing may be set down as certain—that but one *artiste* has ever been here (Carozzi Zucchi) who can compare with her in tragic force. Her personation through the first three acts was marked with exquisite grace and beauty, and remarkable detail in delineation, but it was not until the last act that she rose to the full height of her power. The start of surprise as she heard the voice of *Fernando* singing among the monks in the convent, the ecstacy of passion and delight with which she learns that *Fernando* still loves, and the fearful struggle in her mind between despair at losing the object of her love and the full tide of affection which has once more returned to her but too late, which filled the whole scene with the most life-like reality and made the audience forget everything but the inspired *Leonora* before them. Her intense action and dramatic fervor in this scene manifested themselves not alone in the personation of the character, but also in her voice, which rang out rounder, richer, and fuller than ever.

It is simply pitiable that so great an artist should have such weak support. Abrugnedo (*Fernando*), although set down as a tenor robusto, fades into insignificance by the side of other tenors who have been here. His impersonation was very feeble, and his voice in such a husky condition as to be unreliable where it should have been most effective. Sparapani, the baritone, has a fine stage presence, and makes the most out of a not very telling voice. Coulon, the basso, has but a tithe of a voice. The chorus was very tolerable, and the orchestra would have been better had it been less noisy and brassy. It is to be hoped, however, that all these defects will be remedied by Wednesday night, when Lucca appears as *Marguerite* in "Faust," one of the grandest impersonations.

This evening Miss Kellogg will appear in "Trovatore."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

In spite of the drizzling rain, and the fact of a strong attraction elsewhere for the higher order of amusement seekers, a good audience assembled last evening at the Academy of Music, on the occasion of the appearance of Miss Carlotta Le Clercq, who may pride herself upon the presence of so fine a gathering, in numbers and quality. She had chosen to make her bow in a somewhat altered version of "The Lady of Lyons," in which all the usual elements of the plot are retained, the revision having been applied mainly to the movement, which is decidedly improved. The Chicago public hardly need to be told that Miss Le Clercq is a beautiful *Pauline*, as she is still vividly remembered in her former appearance, in conjunction with Mr. Fechter, of whose *Claude* it was then said that it was, at most, no better than Miss Le Clercq's *Pauline*. The lady's fresh, fair face, fine figure, graceful action, and superb stage presence won for her a high place in the popular favor then, and they will do no less now, for she comes with all these advantages at their brightest, and with added years of experience to ripen her native genius—a thoroughly beautiful woman, and a thoroughly fine actress. With such a combination of attractions, there is little room or occasion for aught but admiration, and yet, in Miss Le Clercq's *Pauline*, the critic's occupation is not wholly gone. She presents a warm, glowing, delightful picture of the trusting girl, the outraged woman, and the loving, yearning wife, throwing in rare bits of color in her neat and effective by-play, her varied facial expression and her (in the main) distinctive naturalness in blending word and action. Here, in fact, is a school of action as well as of elocution—a school in which a turn of the arm, a *pose* of the body, takes the place of a sentence, and speaks a meaning of its own. Nothing could be more expressive than the varying positions of her head as she listened to the glowing description of the "palace by the Lake of Como;" nothing more touching than the struggle between love, and pride, and filial affection at the departure of *Claude*. All this is conveyed by action such as marks the genius and culture of a true artist. Couple with it a full, round, sympathetic voice, and the effect is, rare excellence. It would be perfect excellence but for the occasional occurrence of emotional contrasts, so sudden and violent as to appear forced and stagy by comparison with the smooth, even, delicate naturalness of the moment before. These instances of unevenness are by no means abundant, and, in a performance less artistic, would scarcely be noticed. Nevertheless, they exist, and if they do not materially mar the portraiture entire, it is because they are so easily overlooked in the general perfection of the work.

Miss Le Clercq's support by the members of the Academy company was exceedingly effective. Indeed, the piece has seldom been so finely cast. In Mr. Nobles we have a *Claude* far superior to that which is commonly obtainable within the resources of a stock company. His reading is the essence of neatness, his conception judicious and well considered, and his action forcible and appropriate. In short, it was a *Claude* well worthy of such a *Pauline*—another creditable achievement to be added to the list which Mr. Nobles has been so quietly accumulating. Mr. Herne dressed and acted *Beauseant*, as did Mr. Webster *Glavis*, most acceptably, and Mr. Deane gave an excellent rendering of *Colonel Dumas*.

The fine music of the orchestra was a decided feature of last night's performance. A trombone solo by Mr. Straun, Reichardt's "Love's Request," arranged by the leader, Mr. George Loesch, was beautifully rendered, and was honored by a hearty round of applause. A similar compliment was paid to the violoncello solo with flute obligato—"Call Me Thine Own,"—by Mr. Loesch and Mr. Trischman. Mr. Loesch has been steadily improving his orchestra, with the admirable purpose of giving between the acts music which can be attentively listened to and enjoyed, and if he does not soon have the best theatrical orchestra in the city, it will be because his competitors are more successful than they now are.

Miss Le Clercq appears as *Pauline* in "The Lady of Lyons" this evening and at to-morrow's matinee, and as *Peg Woffington*, in "Masks and Faces," on Wednesday and Thursday nights.

KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED.

Last night, about 10 o'clock, a man was knocked down at the corner of Washington and Clinton streets, and robbed of $700 and a watch. He was a countryman, and had been observed in the companionship of two suspicious looking characters several times during yesterday. Yesterday evening they were seen drinking with him in several saloons on West Madison street, and, when last seen, he was very much intoxicated, and was talking loudly of the amount of money he could show. Still later he was found by a gentleman, lying insensible, at the corner of the streets above named, with a severe cut in his head. While the gentleman was in search of a policeman, the man was either carried off, or recovered his senses and went away, for he could not be found. The gentleman who discovered him was an intimate friend, who had been searching for him all evening. He says that he had $700 with him at 8 o'clock yesterday evening, and when found his pockets were empty. The victim's name could not be ascertained. It is feared that he has been put out of the way to escape detection.

Would-Be Stage Robbers Meet the Wrong Coach.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 3.—On Thursday night four men attacked a stage running from Mitchelburg, on the Lebanon branch of the O. L. & H. Road, to Harrodsburg, when the stage was within eight miles of Harrodsburg. The leader, named Feburn McAnelly, came out from the roadside, pointed a pistol at the driver, and commanded him to halt. The driver stopped the stage, and McAnelly ordered him to take the mail out from under the seat, at the same time starting to climb up, when an inside passenger, named Roberts, put a pistol through the window and shot the robber through the head, killing him instantly. McAnelly's companions, seeing the fate of their leader, fled, but were pursued by the passengers and two of them captured, taken to Harrodsburg, and lodged in jail. There is considerable excitement in the vicinity of the outrage.

Fires.

QUEBEC, Feb. 3.—The Court House was completely burned yesterday, entailing a loss of all the records of the Province since its foundation, together with titles, deeds, and other important legal documents. The fire at one time threatened the Anglican Cathedral, but fortunately was confined to the Court House.

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

Explosion of Boilers in the American Iron Works at Pittsburgh.

Seven Persons Killed and Thirty Badly Injured.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3.—Four boilers in the American Iron Works of Messrs. Jones & Laughlins, in Brownstown, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, exploded about 10 o'clock this morning. The explosion was so tremendous that three sections of the building, of some fifteen feet each, were completely shattered, the roof being carried entirely away and scattered in all directions. There were about 3,000 laborers employed in the mill at the time of the explosion, and for a time it seemed as though a very large number had been either killed or wounded by the steam or by fragments of the boilers that were sent flying in all directions. The greatest consternation prevailed, and the most extravagant rumors were at once set afloat. Immediate steps were taken to relieve the injured who were still alive, and recover the bodies of the dead. Up to the present time, the following killed have been extricated from the *debris*: Patrick Hawley, Mike Reynolds, Charles Fee, Thomas McCarthy, Barney McAuley, Anton Backus. Some thirty were wounded, but few of the number seriously.

Messrs. Jones & Laughlins, the dealers in heavy hardware of this city, who are part owners of the American Iron Works, above referred to, received the following despatch this afternoon:

FULL PARTICULARS.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 3.—The accident at the American Iron Works, this morning, surpassed in fatality anything that has occurred in this city for some time. At 10 o'clock a battery of four boilers situated at the upper or south side. What is known as the new mill of the American Iron Works exploded with a terrific report, and resulted in the death of several men and great destruction of property. The boilers, which had been in place for about a year, although they had been some five years in use, were located about midway between the ends of the new mill, and were placed between the spike and nail factories, about 300 feet from the river. They lay facing the south, and this seemed to be the direction in which the force of the explosion principally expended itself. Although the batteries were completely annihilated, and the destruction was complete at the rear and all sides, as well as in front, the ends of the spike and nail factory were blown down to the extent of about 25 feet, and the wall and roof of the new mill were blown away. A portion of the boilers and bricks, and timbers from the ruined building, were thrown in all directions and to great distances, some of the fragments being thrown a distance of three or four squares.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery. The engineer had examined the boiler gauges only five minutes before the explosion, and found the stage of water satisfactory.

Following the explosion the most intense excitement prevailed. Great crowds immediately gathered at the scene of destruction, and set to work to remove the *debris* and recover the bodies of the killed. Seven dead bodies have been extricated from the ruins, all of which were more or less mutilated, some to a frightful extent. The bodies were also blackened to a degree as though burned. Two of the killed were found many feet from the accident in an adjoining mill. They had been employed there, and were struck by the flying missiles. One man was bringing a load of coal to the furnace of the battery on an elevated railroad which was laid over the boilers when the explosion occurred. He was just over the battery, and was blown upward a considerable distance. The lower jaw of one workman was found lying a considerable distance from the body. Five bodies were partially buried under the ruins, and were removed with hard labor. The killed were borne away on stretchers as fast recovered, and the scenes which followed recognition by the friends were painful in the extreme.

THE KILLED.

The following is a complete list of the killed: Charles Offee, Pat. Howly, Barney McAnley, Thomas McFarthy, Mike Reynolds, Anton Beckers, John Shehan.

THE WOUNDED.

The following is a partial list of the wounded: Adam Jound, struck by a piece of boiler, and had his legs and an arm broken; Charles and James G. Ward, struck by splinters, and were severely injured about the head; John Corb, hurt about the head; Dolzell, head and legs, slight; Jacob Kinker, slight about the legs; Tim. Mahoney, legs crushed; Jacob Brobeck, spine injured and burned about the back; Robert Nelson, hands, feet, and body burned seriously; Thomas Boyle, head and breast; Robt. Blatchford, internally; Nicholas Long, legs crushed and eye injured; M. Keyser, arm broken by fragment of iron; Henry Grant (boy), ear split and seriously injured.

The nail-feeders were out on a strike at the time of the explosion. Had they been at work the loss of life must have been very great.

The iron works are the most extensive of the kind in the country, covering some seven acres in area, and employing 830 workmen.

ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—This afternoon a boiler in Wood's foundry, at Conshohocken, exploded. It is reported that eight men were buried in the ruins.

A Hung Jury.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 3.—In the Wharton murder trial the jury, who had been out since Friday, entered this morning and announced that they were unable to agree, and they were discharged. They stood eight for a verdict of guilty, and four for not guilty.

Mrs. Wharton renewed her recognizance in $5,000 to answer to the charge of attempt to poison Van Ness, and left Court.

DIED.

LIVINGSTON—In the City of New York, on the 1st inst., Horace C. Livingston, formerly of this city.

KELLY—On Sunday, Feb. 2, Stephen Kelly, aged 4 weeks and 2 days, son of Dennis and Johanna Kelly, No. 35 Aberdeen-st.

SPEAR—On Sunday, at 11:45 p. m., at the Albion Hotel, 200 South Desplaines-st., Daniel Spear, late of Bristol, Eng.

Funeral, by carriage, Tuesday, 10 a. m., to Rosehill cemetery.

SURPLUS—At his residence, 164 South Desplaines-st., at 6 p. m., Feb. 3, 1873, Charles Surplus.

Notice will be given of his funeral.

KAVANAGH—In this city, on Monday, Feb. 3, at 1:30 p. m., Hannah, wife of James Kavanagh, aged 33 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 208 North Green-st., by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BIGELOW—At Hinsdale, Ill., Feb. 1, Bessie Haywood, only child of Amory and Sophia Bigelow, aged 6 years, 4 months and 17 days.

Friends of the family are invited to the funeral, at Hinsdale, Tuesday, 2 p. m., Feb. 4.

SLOCUM—Feb. 1, at 10 p. m., of scarlet fever, R. R. Slocum, Jr., aged 3 years and 1 month, only son of R. R. and Helen N. Slocum.

Funeral from residence, No. 28 Twenty-sixth-st., corner Indiana-av., on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 2 p. m. Cars to Oakwood, at 3 p. m., from foot of Twenty-second-st.

Providence, R. I., and Greenfield, Mass., papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By HARRISON & CO.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 83 South Canal-st., a stylish turn-out, consisting of

ONE HORSE, BUGGY & HARNESS.

Horse is kind, and a splendid driver.
Also, 10 sets Buggy and Wagon Harness, and 10 elegant Wolf and White Robes.
Sale positive, and for cash.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

1001 STATE-ST.

GENTEEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

We will sell at Auction, on Thursday morning, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1001 State-st., consisting of Parlor Furniture, Marble-top Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, Plate Mirrors, Velvet and Body Brussels Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Stoves, &c.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.,
Will offer at Auction, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 9½ a.m.
300 CASES ASSORTED

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Goods are not bringing 60 cents on the dollar. If you want bargains, be on hand.